Political (Except Appointments) - 1914

STRONG SUPPORT GIVEN TO CAUSE OF SELF-DEFENC BY COLORED ORGANIZATION

Three Days Session l ... of Earnestness and Enthusiasm---- Another Delegatio to Protest to President Against Federal Segre atic.. Anti-Negro Bills Made Congression Campaign Issue---League Name Cha eu .. Nat'l Independent Equal R s League for Wider Work

The Guardian 9/12/14.

HEAD OF N. A. A. C. P. NDORSES ORGANIZATION BY COLORED PEO .E FOR THEMSELVES

THREE ROUSING PUBLIC MA. M EETINGS—MANY NEW YORKERS JOIN THE LEAGUE—GREAT SPEECHES BY GUNNER, POWELL, MILLER, BRIGHAM, SHAW, CHURCHMAN, MANNING, RANSOM WALKER, THORNTON, RICHARDSON AND OTHERS—GUNNER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT—TH ACHER AND PETERS THANKED—APPRECIATION FOR N. A. A. C. P.—TROTTER'S WORK ENDORSED BY ACCLAMATION—PRESIDENT NAMED TO FREE COLORED AMERICANS BEFOR E WAR COMES HERE.

Special.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1914.—With a series of remarkable addresses by Thomas Walker of Washington, Rev. Geo. F. Miller of Brooklyn, Hon. Jos. C. Manning of Ala., Mr. Wm. D. Brigham of Boston and Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia and the reading of a ringing address to the country by Editor Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, the 7th Annual Meeting of the National Indepedent Political League, rechristened the National Independent Equal Rights League to cover its wider scoped, closed in a burst of enthusiasm, as the audience rose en masse to adopt the motion of the Parliamentarian of the Equity Congress endorsing the race work of Wm. Monroe Trotter.

(Continued on Page 4)

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY OF THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENT EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Adopted at Seventh Annual Meeting, Bethel Church, Sept. 9, 1914, New York City.

Meeting at the very time when all Europe is engulfed in bloody war, on which account England will accord freedom to Ireland and suffrage to women, while despotic Russia offers freedom to the Poles and the Finns, and abolition of the pale and the Ghetto and civic disability to the Jew, the National Independent Equal Rights League (formerly "Political"), calls the attention of the 80,000,000 white citizens of the Republic to the disgraceful fact that here in their own native land 12,000,000 suffer more cruel, more insulting proscriptions and persecutions solely for racial extraction than the oppressed of Europe. Organized to battle against race prejudice, in behal of ourselves we, Colored Americans, say beware to the various state an especially the Federal government, and urge the President of the Unite States to free his Colored fellow citizens, millions that they are, from th repression, lynching, disfranchisement, Jim-crowism and segregation, ever segregation under the Federal government itself, not waiting till the exigencies of some awful war makes the relief an act of expediency, rather than of justice.

The wholesale disfranchisement for color in the South, in violation of the Federal constitution, renders the Colored citizen helpless to defend his life, his family, his home, in as cowardly fashion as the barbarous lynchings which are but the worst form of the lawlessness which this very flouting of the Federal law breeds.

The Jim-crow car was long the height of anti-democratic wrong and folly. The enactment of laws separating citizens in residence by race, even making it a crime for a man to live in his own property, but shows there is no limit to which caste proscription will not be carried by the South if let alone.

But all Colored Americans, indeed all Americans who have foreign blood, or who respect democracy, need take alarm at segregation of employees of the National Government at the National capital. By the national petition of Colored Americans presented to the President by a delegation of this league, such injury and insult to Colored Americans in certain department buildings was checked, but checked only. We call upon President Wilson, in accordance with his pre-election pledges and assurances to our delegation, to remove altogether this nationalizing of caste and color prejudice.

Against disfranchisement, lynching, segregation, denial of civil and political rights, we protest and shall maintain a struggle in organized strength. We ask for ourselves no favors because of our color, only our rights under the constitution and the same treatment that all other Americans, even the foreign-born, receive. Nor shall we cease until all citizens in every state shall have impartial suffrage, full civil rights, and trial by jury when accused of crime.

We advocate the enforcement of the Federal constitution, the placing of lynching in the category of Federal crimes, the abolition of legal color segregation, and Federal aid to education in the Southern states with impartial distribution.

Colored citizens know that proscription for race is an enormity, visited upon them alone in this country, and we warn them that they should insistently agitate and campaign against it; that only by organization can they effectively combat it. Only by being a strongly organized group under trained Colored leaders can we either secure full rights, or keep rights once gained.

The ballot is the citizen's weapon, and we urge the use of it for self-defense, voting independently for our rights and liberties and not for the welfare of a party, voting for true men and sound measures.

We extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people and the Constiution League, and appreciate their efforts to better our condition. We thank Congressmen T. C. Thacher and A. J. Peters of Massachusetts for securing the audience for our delegation and opposing segregation.

We advise Colored voters to look into the records of every Congressman up for reelection, to make an issue of the color segregation practiced by certain cabinet officers and encouched in bills already introduced into Congress. Find out where each candidate stands on these anti-Negro bills and the anti-intermarriage bill and act accordingly.

We advise that another delegation be sent to President Wilson to ascertain whether he will eliminate Federal segregation.

Next to segregation denial of employment for color is America's greatest inhumanity.

For Colored Americans the attempt to establish a permanent caste of color is the gravest danger. So deep-seated is this movement that we warn

REV. BYRON GUNNER, NEW YORK
Reelected President of N. I. E. R. L.

REV. M. W. THORNTON, BOSTON
Eltcted First Vice-President.

HE'S FAIR TO ALL MEN!

Gov. Hodges Replies to His Critics on the Race Question.

CAN BLACKS REFUSE TO VOTE FOR MEN LIKE HODGES?

The Topeka Plaindealer 9/25/14

Read and Consider Before Taking a Step.

Moline, Kansas, 7-14-14.

Gov. Geo. H. Hodges,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear George:—

I beg to advise that there is quite a number of Traveling Salesmen, who are against you this year account of some stand they allege you have taken in regard to the colored men and women in Kansas as to a Jim Crow law or something of that kind.

A vote of 16 on the train some-time ago, I understand revealed the fact that 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans out of 16 were against you.

This for your information.

Yours truly,
J. H. EDWARDS.
Sedan, Kans., P. O.

* * *

July 21-1914.

Mr. J. H. Edwards,
Sedan, Kansas.

My dear Sir:—

I have your letter of the 14th in which you say there are a number of traveling men who will vote and use their influence against me because of the stand that I have taken relative to the colored men and women of this state.

I am sorry indeed that the traveling men who are of a class of the keenest, most intelligent and most active of any organization in the state, should have a feeling against this administration for the reasons you have stated.

I was a raveling man in this state for a number of years, representing

our fellows against accepting the segregation of philanthropy in the North, as the last analysis all segregation is akin and non-legal paves the way, and is pleaded as an excuse for legal segregation.

To all Americans we appeal for justice and fair play in the land of our birth.

Nor do we feel that any American political party is all virtuous and altogether and everywhere right. The DEMOCRATIC PARTY in the South IS NOT ONLY ROTTEN BUT CRUEL. The Democratic Party at Washington has always been a monster mistake. Yet the Democratic Party in New York State has been in many respects good to the colored man. The Republican Party was the savior of the black race in 1861. But that was more than fifty years ago. Abraham Lincoln has been dead half a century. Segregation and the elimination of colored men from representative Federal office began under the last Republican President, William Howard Taft. The Republican Party in New York State has always been fair and a friend to the colored citizen. The Progressive Party in the South, in many places without interference from above, has decreed the black man out of the party and dismissed him from the ranks of those who "battle for the Lord at Armageddon." Yet Theodore Roosevelt is its leader. Whenever, therefore, we find a candidate, whether Republican, Democratic or Progressive, recreant to his party principles, inimical to the best interests of the black man, WE DO NOW and SHALL CONTINUE TO oppose him with every ounce of energy in every fibre of our being. The New York News has never agreed to support any man or any party for a consideration. It HAS BEEN CONSISTENT IN ITS PARTY FEALTY. It has not HESITATED TO OPPOSE party machine candidates when those candidates on investigation have been found to be hypocrites and renegades. It has never yet made a false prediction as to the character and policy of a candidate for office. We predicted that John Purroy Mitchel as Mayor, by reason of his Southern birth and breeding and connections, would BE NOTHING LESS THAN THE NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE OF WOODROW WILSON. Not one black man has been appointed by the Mayor to contradict our prediction. We were derided for our policy THEN. We have NOW the support of our critics THEN. We shall say and advocate nothing editorially during the coming campaign, except upon our convictions based on absolute information. WE ARE DEEPLY THANKFUL for the trust and confidence which all New York's colored citizens have placed in us in the past. We shall prayerfully strive to continue to merit it in the future. We say DOWN WITH THE RACE'S ENEMIES. We shall STRIVE TO PLACE ITS FRIENDS IN POWER.

a lumber manufacturing concern. I do not care to discuss the matter, but I doubt very much that the traveling men are as unfair as you have suggested. They are too big, too broad gauged and too much of gentlemen to entertain the narrow, distorted race prejudice that your letter suggests that they enterain.

Nine-tenth of the men and women of this state, irrespective of politics, were indignant at the attitude of a few narrow partisans who live in Kiowa, Kansas, and who petitioned and insisted that I should compel a poor colored woman, whom we paroled to one of the best business men in Kiowa, to leave Kiowa and go to some other place to make her living. This poor, defenseless colored woman who had made a single misstep, was entitled to as much courtesy as any other man or woman in the state who had made a similar misstep, even though their color is white. She was entitled to the same help, and frankly, we used the same effort to get her a good position, good wholesome Christian surroundings and with a good family who would help her over the rough places that all paroled people have to travel, and help her to retain a respectable place in the world again. I am glad of the part of this pitiful drama in human life that was accorded to me.

In my message to the legislature, I stated there was no necessity for a Jim Crow law in Kansas, and there is no necessity for a Jim Crow law in Kansas and you may say to the few men who are objecting to my attitude on the Jim Crow law, that there will be no Jim Crow law in Kansas so long as I am Executive of this state.

I feel that your letter to me is inspired by the best of motives, but I do not want a man or a woman in Kansas to vote for me, under the misapprehension as to my position on the race question, or any other question of moment that must be settled by the voters of this state.

With very kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HODGES,

Governor.

THE FRUITS OF PREJUDICE

State Democratic headquarters, in Birmingham, has been astonished to learn that there are many people in the rural districts of Alabama, notably in Shelby and St. Clair counties, who do not believe that any war is in progress in Europe; they believe that the war scare "is nothing but newspaper talk started by the Yankees to get our cotton for almost nothing."

There is no occasion for surprise at the news; The Advertiser some days ago published and commented upon the fact that in Houston and other counties there were some people from the country who refused to take any stock in the war news; according to them there was no such thing as a war. The Yankees had bought up the newspapers, and were using them to run down the price of cotton by war talk, so they said.

Now our out-of-the-State readers need not believe that this opinion is widespread in the country districts of Alabama; it is not general and the existence in scattered localities of such intellectual eccentricities is occasion for particular notice and comment within the State.

Suh absurd talk may be traced to the brand of politics we have been having in late years. It is found in the deceptive and demagogic talk of certain of our politicians, when they are out hunting office. This type of man hides his own deficiencies, by abusing his opponents. If he finds that newspaper opposition is hurting him, he villifies the newspapers. It has been demonstrated beyond discussion that newspapers do wield a strong influence in Alabama affairs, and it has been demonstrated in this State that they have been a great instrumentality in staying the march of demagogy. Naturally, they have drawn the fire of the reckless and irresponsible politicians, whom they opposed. So, from every stump, the demagogue goes after the newspapers which are opposing his candidacy; such papers as support him are great moral agencies, and institutions for the public good. But all others are "bought"; they are "corrupt," they are deceiving and selling out the people.

This appeal to blind prejudice and ignorance has its effect, in that men without education and experience with the world are swept off their feet by it. And, they make themselves ridiculous by arguing seriously that there is no war, and that the farmer is being sold out by the newspapers for the benefit of designing Yankees in the North.

The Alabama farmer has been deceived and "double crossed" more than any other class of voters in the State. He knows, too, that he has been repeatedly deceived by selfish candidates. He knows that he has been continually promised more than has been delivered to him. He realizes that "the word of promise" has been kept to his hope, but broken to his ear. He should be resentful, if he is not, for some of the appeals made to him are directed towards prejudice and ignorance, and they are insults to his intelligence when addressed to him. Because a few of them in the remote districts have taken the talk of the demagogues seriously in their abuse of the newspapers, we find the pathetic spectacle of a man, the head of a family, which he supports, so blinded by ignorance, that he misses the march of the mighty events which characterize the age in which he lives.

MASS. REPUBLICANS HIT FEDERAL SEGREGATION

PROTEST UN-AMERICAN CASTE SYSTEM OF SEGREGATING THE COLORED PEOPLE IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—DEMOCRATS SILENT— PROGRESSIVE CONDEMN SEGREGATION.

Last week the suggestion to the Republican and Democratic Conventions anent federal segregation by the Nat'l Independent Equal Rights League was published in the Guardian. The League did not address the Progressives as they are a third party when it comes to electing Congressmen.

The Republican Convention spoke against this segregation. So did the Progressive. The Democratic did not. So this segregation became a campaign issue, as the Equal Rights League proposed at its convention.

Republican Plank.

We protest against the wanton disregard of the solemn obligations of their party platform by a democratic Congress; to a vicious sectionalism it has added an immeasurable extravagance. To the violation of the civil service policy it has added an un-American caste system of segregating the Colored people in government departments.

Political (except appointments) — 1914

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGRO

Mr. Wilson is not only the president of the United States and of all the people, but he is the first citizen of the land, and is entitled both by reason of his worth as a man and his official position to every consideration, courtesy and esteem that each American citizen can give him. He is eminently worthy of our highest regard, both by reason of his personal achievement and of his political preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens. And both as president and as first citizen he correspondingly owes the humblest citiz
out regard to race, color or nefarious condition of servitude, the re
and statesmanlike attention when appearing before him.

The office of president is not private property; it is a public func. ..; it is public property, and belong to every citizen. The black man, the red man, and the white man, all in common have equal claim upon the presidency. And the man who fills this high and exalted office as the choice of the people must respond in grace befitting his high station to the appeal or petition of every citizen.

The incident between President Wilson and William Monroe Trotter is one to be regretted and one that deserves the attention of the public. The press of the country has discussed the matter at length and has universally condemned the president attitude in this matter. Conceding everything the president is alleged to have imputed to Trotter, the press of the country condemns him. The fact that Mr. Trotter may have been discourteous, may have been unmindful of the duty he owed the president, the president was not justified in showing temper, in losing his head and having Mr. Trotter to understand that the president was conscious of the fact that he was president.

We are not justifying Mr. Trotter for any error he may have made. We do not know what Mr. Trotter said that was insulting His Excellency. The Associated Press dispatches and those papers who sided with the president fail to disclose any language or insinuation that Mr. Trotter may have made that a gentleman or the president might have taken offense at. The right of petition is guaranteed, both by the genius and constitution of our government, and Mr. Trotter and those who agree with him had a perfect right to appear before the president and parade their grievances. It was both fitting and becoming that their petition should be presented in courteous, polite and gentlemanly language, but if Mr. Trotter in his zeal, enthusiasm or laboring under the burden of his complaint lost his head for a moment and intimated by tone of his voice or by word that he was impatient with the president, it was the president's duty, being the first citizen of the country and the servant of us all, to have reminded Mr. Trotter, by his courteous, statesmanlike and gentlemanly demeanor, that Trotter was in error and that he was president of Mr. Trotter and his associates as well as Burleson, McAdoo, John Sharp Williams or the other segregators.

Two wrongs will not make one right. Error on the part of Trotter is no justification for error on the part of the president. The government over which the president presides is a government of all the people, for them and by them. The government ought not to know any race, creed, religion or color. Whether Mr. Trotter was right or wrong, whether his petition was righteous or unrighteous, whether he presented his cause in truth or error, it does not cause us to forget the fact that he rendered a public service.

"Fools often venture where angels dare not tread," and yet in their desperation and folly the fool may render a service. Mr. Trotter took the president's measure. He placed the president on record. He committed the Democratic party to a policy of proscription, disfranchisement and segregation. Mr. Wilson showed his hand. He showed plainly that he stood on the side of those who would discriminate between citizens. He showed plainly that his party stood for that policy which takes care of one class of citizens at the expense of the other.

The Independent is of the opinion that the president's attitude was not becoming his high station, that if Trotter blundered, the president followed suit. He blundered too, in showing his temper, in displaying passion, in emphasizing the fact that I am president. Both Mr. Trotter and the president are Democratc, and Mr. Trotter had the perfect right to discuss with the president as a party man and as president the policy of his party. Trotter had contributed what he could to the election of the president. He has been a consistent Democrat for years. While we believe he is wrong, it does not change the fact that he is a Democrat, and he had the perfect right to take the president to task for discriminating against members of his own party. The president feelingly reminded the Trotter party that if the Negro had made an error in voting for him, it was their duty to correct it. This was saying in so many words, that if you don't care to vote for me any more, you can let it alone, that I am president with your vote and you can withdraw them if you want to, I am across the bridge.

We agree with the New York World, segregation is a political question, in spite of the president's denial to the contrary, every question that takes from a citizen his rights, his privileges and his opportunities before the law is political. It matters not whether this question is one of industry, economics or of religion, it is political, if it deprives any citizen of equal opportunities and rights before the law with other citizens.

The president places himself in the position of an apologist for wrong as a condoner of error when he states that segregation was adopted as a policy of his administration to eliminate racial friction. He forgets that the Democratic party was in power for eight years under Grover Cleveland, and that it was not necessary then to segregate the races in the governmental service, for the purpose of eliminating racial friction. He is unmindful of the fact that there was as much race prejudice in those days as there is in these days, yet the president of the United States was big enough, broad enough and philanthropic enough to shape the policy of his administration without direct discrimination or proscription against any class of government employees. It was not necessary to sidestep race friction to segregate; it was in obedience to the demand and in answer to the uncompromising prejudice of the several members of his cabinet, of Burleson, McAdoo and J. Sharp Williams. It was an answer to the hatred that these men had centered in their hearts against ten million American citizens.

Mr. Wilson had as well come clean. He might just as well tell the Negroes in this country that there is no place in the Democratic party for them, that the Democratic party does not recognize the Negro as a man, or recognize that he has equal rights and opportunities in the struggle for citizenship and development. The Democratic party is a white man's party, and it elects to get along without Negro votes or Negro help. While not approving of Mr. Trotter's attitude when before the president because we do not know what it was, we must admit that he rendered not only his race a public service, but the country. He succeeded in putting Mr. Wilson, who claimed in his own right the leadership and the embodiment of the principles of the Democratic party as practiced today, upon record as being opposed to black men on the ground of color. Whether Mr. Wilson appreciates this truth or not, he is bound under his oath of office, to treat the humblest American citizen full of Negro blood, with the same consideration, with the same respect when he comes before him officially that he is bound to treat the whitest and the richest citizen. Mr. Wilson is a public servant and he ought to appreciate the fact that neither breed nor creed, neither culture nor vocation should determine the treatment accorded to a citizen by a servant.

Race prejudice is an awful sin, deep, black and damning in its consequences. It makes men small, it unmans them, it makes them nervous, it stunts their growth and excludes Christianity. The president has impaired his usefulness in the eqes of civilization. There is no question but what the statesmanship of today condemns his attitude. The consensus of opinion is that the president did not measure up to the crisis, that his error was greater than any other the president might imagine that Mr. Trotter fell into. Whether Trotter was right or wrong, the president should have kept his head, he should have held his poise, he should have kept his balance, and by his demeanor remonstrated Trotter that he was rash, and that he

NEW YORK CALL

NEGROES PROTEST ACTION F WILSON'S GOVERNMENT

Segregation Still Exists in United States Workshops in Washington.

The interview of William Munroe Trotter and the delegation of colored gentlemen with the President of the United States brings forward again the burning question of the treatment of colored civil service servants in Washington. The whole incident shows grimly and forcefully how deeply the colored people of this country feel the injustice which Mr. Wilson's government has inflicted upon them and still inflicts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting segregation in federal departments ever since the first rumor of it was made public. Over a year ago an investigator was sent to Washington and a report printed. Since that time a representative of the national association has kept in close touch with the local situation and on one occasion this representative appeared before the Civil Service Commission and helped kill the bill of Edwards, of Georgia, and Aswell, of Louisiana, making segregation legal throughout the federal civil service. Much of the segregation has disappeared.

When the U street station of the postoffice in Washington was abolished all the colored men employed lost their positions, but through the intervention of this association three of them were reinstated. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing moved to its new quarters it was the original idea to segregate colored and white people throughout the entire building, but through the efforts of this association there is no segregation in the lunch rooms or on the roof garden. Segregation, nevertheless, still exists in the Postoffice Department and in the Treasury, and possibly here and there in a small degree in other places.

It still remains true that for the first time in a half century a President of the United States and distinguished member of his Cabinet have deemed it necessary for the peace and quiet of these United States that clerks in the federal service, having pasesd the same examinations and receiving the same rate of pay, must be separated in their work if the ancestors of any of them has a drop of Negro blood. In some cases the "colored" clerks have been so white in appearance that the officials themselves have made mistakes in classifying them. In other cases clerks of all colors have protested against the attempted separation. Always the separation has caused humiliation and inconvenience and added cost.

in the presence of a Christian statesman, who was too big to get angry as too broad in philanthropy to wrong the humblest citizen. But the president did not measure up to the standard. He lost his head, and reminded Mr. Trotter that, "I am speaking as Mr. Wilson, that your tone of voice shows passion and feeling. The president's attitude and language showed that he was conscious of the fact that he, Mr. Wilson, was president and that Mr. Trotter ought to recognize the fact that he was in the presence of the president. His position would have been more effective had he acted by the magnanimity of his language and the charity of his treatment to a brother.

But the incident is closed, and is one that can only be regretted by both the friends of the president and of Editor Trotter.

New York Tribune

NEGROES HOOT AT PRESIDENT'S NAME

Mass Meeting in Washington Follows White House Incident of Last Week.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15—President Wilson's name was hooted and jeered by a crowd of 500 negroes who assembled at the Second Baptist Church, a negro church, to-night to listen to a report by W. M. Trotter, the Boston negro, who headed a delegation which was at the White House Thursday to protest to the President against race segregation in the administrative departments of the government.

Resolutions protesting against the segregation of negroes in the departments were adopted amid great disorder. It was urged that if negroes were segregated other races should be treated in the same way.

Trotter charged the President with breach of faith in his alleged promises to a delegation, headed by Trotter, which waited on him at Sea Girt in 1912. He told his audience to-night that President Wilson had assured the delegation that there would be no race prejudice, and that the federal laws as to the rights of negroes would be interpreted by him not only in letter and spirit, but with Christian fellowship.

"I emphatically deny that I was in the slightest degree disrespectful, impudent, insolent or insulting to the President on Thursday," said Trotter, referring to his call at the White House. "The President's assumption that I was insolent was probably due to his Southern birth."

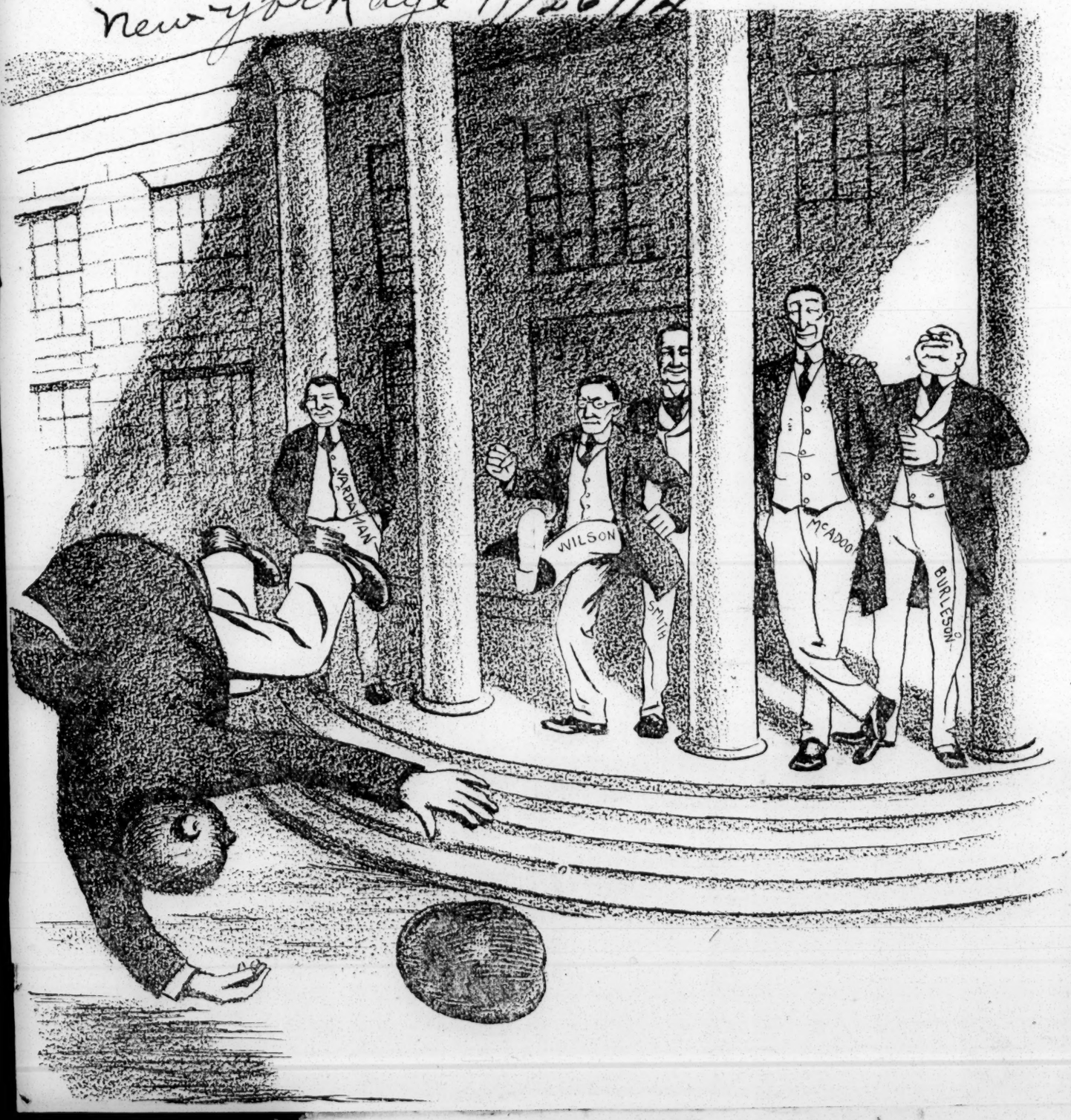
The claim was made by Trotter in his speech to-night that he had been "denied the right of free speech at the White House." He said he had not given any publicity to the incident, but that the White House had given out the story.

"Our delegation went to Sea Girt in 1912 to inspect the candidate of the Democratic party," said Trotter. "We went with fear and misgiving, because the candidate was of Southern birth, but our reception was cordial. A crowd of non-Afro-Americans were left outside, while we were ushered in and shown to seats. The candidate held my hand in his while he told me what he would do."

Trotter is editor of "The Boston Guardian" and represents the National Independent Equal Rights Suffrage League.

"EVIL ASSOCIATION CORRUPTS GOOD MANNERS"

New York Age 11/26/14



Buffalo N Y Express

PROTEST WILSON'S ACT.

National Association for Advancement of Negroes Comments on President.

The following statement has been received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Moorfield Storey of Boston is president and Oswald Garrison Villard of New York is treasurer:

"The interview of Mr. William Munrose Trotter and the delegation of colored gentlemen with the President of the United States brings forward again the burning question of the treatment of colored civil servants in Washington. The whole incident shows grimly and forcefully how deeply the colored people of this country feel the injustice which Mr. Wilson's government has inflicted upon them and still inflicts.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting segregation in federal departments ever since the first rumor of it was made public. Over a year ago an investigator was sent to Washington and a report printed. Since that time a representative of the National association has kept in close touch with the local situation and on one occasion this representative appeared before the civil-service committee and helped kill the bill of Edwards of Georgia and Aswell of Louisiana making segregation legal throughout the federal civil service. Much of the segregation has disappeared.

"When the U street station of the postoffice in Washington was abolished all the colored men employed lost their positions, but through the intervention of this association three of them were reinstated. When the bureau of engraving and printing moved to its new quarters it was the original idea to segregate colored and white people throughout the entire building, but through the efforts of this association there is no segregation in the lunchrooms or on the roof garden. Segregation, nevertheless, still exists in the postoffice department and in the treasury and possibly here and there in a small degree in other places.

"It still remains true that for the first time in a half century a President of the United States and distinguished members of his cabinet have deemed it necessary for the peace and quiet of these United States that clerks in the federal service, having passed the same examinations and receiving the same rate of pay, must be separated in their work if the ancestors of any of them has a drop of negro blood. In some cases the colored clerks have been so white in appearance that the officials themselves have made mistakes in classifying them. In other cases clerks of all colors have protested against the attempted separation. Always the separation has caused humiliation and inconvenience and added cost."

Philadelphia Record

16 November

NEGROES RESENT COLOR LINE

In Mass-Meeting Protest Against Segregation in Federal Service.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Members of the delegation which went to the White House last week with a protest against race segregation in Government departments laid their cases before a mass-meeting of negroes here today. The meeting adopted a formal protest to the American people against "the pronounced tendency in American law and public opinion to draw the color line."

"We make this appeal at this time," said the statement, "because it has been ascertained by us from the highest authority in the nation that it is the policy of the Federal Government to draw the color line to what the newspapers of the country denominate and denounce as 'Jim Crow government.'"

Political (Except appointments) - 1914

THE NEW FREEDOM—FOR THE NEGRO.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PTL 7

AS TO SEGRE-GATION; READ AND REFLECT

The Voice of the People 11/8/14

Statement to the American People by Mass Meeting, Under Independent Independent Equal Rights League at District of Columbia.

(Read by T. Thomas Fortune.)

We, citizens of the District of Columbia and of the United States, in mass meeting today, under the auspices of the National Independent Equal Rights League, to enter our emphatic protest against the pronounced tendency in American law and public opinion **to draw the color line** against us as American citizens i nmost of the relations of life, and to apeal, first, to the Afro-American people to "stand fast and acquit themselves as men," in fearless contention for equal rights in the making and enforcement of the laws of the land, State and Federal, and, secondly, we apeal to the American people, and **especially to the sons and daughters of the old Abolitionists and the soldiers** "who gave their lives freely that we might have life more abundantly," to give us their sympathy and active support in the contention we are making for absolute justice, equality with others, in the making and enforcement of the laws, State and Federal, and against the vicious public opinion which would make difference because of race and color between citizens and citizens and Christians and Christians, we all being of the Household of Faith, because the Nation has decreed it so.

Federal Policy to Draw Color Line.

We make this apeal at this time because it has been ascertained by us from the highest authority in the Nation that it is the **policy of the Federal Government to draw the color line,** to make what the newspapers of the country denominate and denounce as **"Jim Crow Government,"** in which one sort of citizen is considered to be, as Chief Taney declared in 1856, "so far inferior" that they may not associate together in the same governmental service, nor hold employments that place them in authority over another sort of citizens, but that they must be segregated in their work places, in the Government departments and in the Railway Mail Service, in the matter of their working and eating, and other relations, as employees of a common Government, such employment having, for the most part, been obtained in competitive civil service examinations where actual merit and not race and color was the test of preferment.

Refuse to Accept Segregation As Not Humiliating—Reflection to Say We Don't Feel It.

The contention set up by those highest in authority that the segregation we justly complain of and protest against is not political in character and works no forfeiture of citizen rights, and is not supposed nor intended to bed egrading and humiliating in its operations, is an interpretation which we do not accept, and which we do not believe fair-minded American citizens will accept, as just to the government or fair to us, as such segregation is nowhere justified by the Federal constitution, nor by our common Christian faith, nor by the history of the persecuted Jews in Europe the past two thousand years; and, withal, it is a **reflection upon our common humanity to tell us bluntly that we are incapable of feeling such segregation to be degrading and humiliating,** our nervous sensitivities having been sharpened rather than blunted by the policy of segregation and negation of us practiced by the present administration of the government during the past two years. The questions involved are not only political in character, **but vitally and essentuaully political,** and we believe the nation will so construe them, even as we do.

Segregation Policy Will Extend to Other Race Groups.

We believe this nation is passing through both a physical and spiritual crisis and that the issues of life and death will be decided ultimately, when the people of the Nation shall be called upon in the usual way, to pronounce judgment for or against the responsible government at Washington in its unrighteous policy of discriminating against the citizenship of the country on account of race and color; a policy of discrimination that can, and will be, if adopted, extended indefinitely to the one hundred and one race groups that compose the national population.

Appeal Against It to God and Our Fellowmen.

In conclusion we appeal from the announced policy and practices of our government to the God who made us, and to our fellow citizens, who love

Paterson, N. J.
Press

OCT 3 7 1914

COLORED MEN HEAR SPEAKERS

Congressman Drukker, Freeholder, Assembly and Aldermanic Candidates at Rally

A Republican mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Civic Association of Colored Men at C. Y. M. A. Hall, on Governor street, last evening, with Congressman Dow H. Drukker, who seeks re-election, and several of the Assembly candidates as speakers. There were upwards of seventy representative colored citizens present.

John A. Huggs, head of the association, was chairman of the meeting. He introduced as the first speaker Edmund B. Randall, one of the candidates for re-election to the Assembly. Mr. Randall told of the failure of the national and state government under the Democratic administration to keep faith with the people.

William J. Barbour, also a candidate for Assembly, who spoke next, was high in his praise for Mr. Drukker. He said he had known Mr. Drukker's predecessors in Congress, and that he was satisfied none of them had done as much for the people as the present incumbent has.

Next Chairman Huggs introduced John C. Bush, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward; William Hughes and John Hunter, Assembly candidates, and William T. Magee and Joseph MacDonald, the two Republican candidates for Freeholder. Chairman Huggs paid a glowing tribute to Congressman Drukker in introducing him. The Congressman was enthusiastically applauded as he stepped upon the platform. He said:

"The Republican Party through its protective policies has always been a friend of the workingman. It seems to be essential to the prosperity of the country that these policies should again be paramount. About eighteen months ago, through a political upheaval brought about largely by dissatisfaction within the ranks of the Republican Party, we elected a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

"You have been given an opportunity during the life of this administration to compare Democratic policies with those of the Republican Party. It is generally conceded that during this administration there has been much unrest, uncertainty and lack of confidence caused by low tariff duties which have enabled foreign manufacturers to undersell the manufacturers in this country.

"There are thousands of business men and wage earners who feel that they have had enough of the Democratic tariff policy, which is one for revenue only, without protection to the American industries and American labor. It was intended by the framers of the Underwood tariff bill that our importations should increase, but the compensating feature was to be a reduced cost of living. Theoretically the business man was also to share in this supposed improvement. If he would only sharpen his wits, I believe these are the words used, he could create a larger market abroad and so make up the loss that would naturally come to him by increased importations. At that time it was said you could not expect to sell unless you bought. The result of this bill was a direct loss to the people of the United States, as statistics will show we not only lost our foreign market but our own market was flooded by products manufactured by cheaply paid labor abroad.

"The people of the country are divided about evenly into three classes, the laborer, the farmers and the business and professional men (including the doctor, lawyer, minister, etc.). Any measure that discriminates against either of these classes is wrong. The Democratic tariff law discriminates against all of them and in favor of the foreigner. In framing the Underwood tariff bill the authors evidently had in mind but one class of people in the United States, the consumer, forgetting that Mr. Consumer could not consume unless he obtained employement and was given opportunity to earn money with which to purchase.

"When the law went into effect our Democratic friends made it possible for labor across the sea to find added employment and gave them the added purchasing power that rightfully belongs to the workmen of this country. This is why we have never prospered under a Democratic policy of tariff for revenue only.

"The last important legislation to come before the congress and which I opposed was the so-called war revenue bill, by which a direct tax was levied on many items which are in daily use by the consumer. It is called a war revenue bill and its object it is said is to make up a falling off of revenues from customs duties. The Republican members of congress are of the opinion, however, that the revenue is necessary not because of the European war, but on account of the failure of the Underwood tariff bill to produce revenue required by the present extravagant administration. Various appropriation bills which have been enacted into law carried with them about $100,000,000 more than had ever been required under any Republican administration."

SOUTH SENDS CONTRIBUTION FOR ANTI-SEGREGATION

The Guardian 11/28/14

DONATIONS RECEIVED AS RESULT OF APPEAL OF LOUISVILLE NEWS—RHODE ISLAND CHURCH DONATES — ALSO CLUBS AND INDIVIDUALS—WORK WILL GO ON AFTER ELECTION.

The contributions to the fund to secure a final hearing with President Wilson against segregation for a delegation from the National Independent Equal Rights League, or to keep some one at Washington from the states trying for it received fresh accessions this week. The Louisville, Ky., News, a strong Colored paper, sent $4.00. The Olney Street Baptist church sent over $3.00. The J. C. Price Literary and Georgia Club of Boston each $2.00, and others in the list.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

J. C. Price Literary	$2.00
Olney St. Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.	3.20
Lowman B. Johnson	.50
Jasper Cook	.50
Dr. Hubert Ross	1.00
Smith Clark	.50
W. A. Hemmingway	1.00
From Louisville Ky.	
Mr. Wilson S. Lovett	1.00
Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore	1.00
Rev. D. LeRoy Ferguson	1.00
William Warley	1.00
Georgia Club, Boston	2.00
Mrs. Alan D. Cheeks	1.00
TOTAL	$15.70
Previously acknowledged	65.20
GRAND TOTAL	$80.90

Public Ledger 11/14/14

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGROES

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—Thank you for that brief mention on the editorial page today as to the incident at the White House. My regret is that you did not give in large type and more at length your criticism. The delegate (Trotter) was, indeed, justly reproved. President Wilson is our President, the President of the United States, and be the man black, yellow or white, he offends his own race who has it in his mind to insult the President of the United States.

It simply shows the necessity of segregation.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1914.

Political (except appointments) — 1914

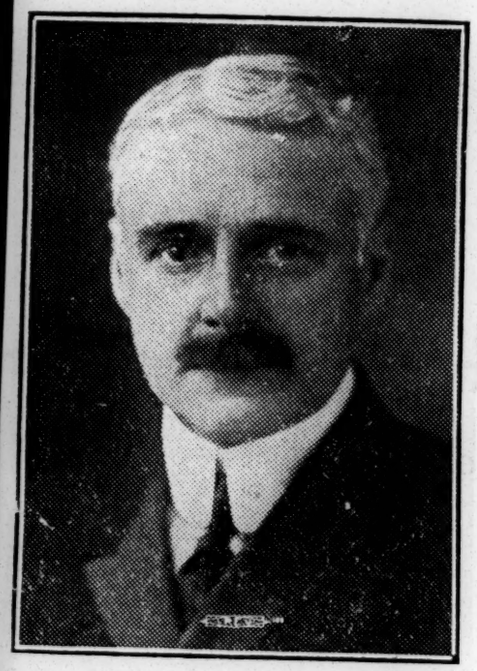
LIEUT.-GOV. B. RRY ASKS PRESIDENT TO STOP SEGREGATION AND SPEAKS FOR ALL HIS ASSOCIATE OF MASS. DEMOCRACY

The Guardian

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1914.

To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United tates:

I join with all my associates of the Bay State Democracy—now holding



LIEUT.-GOV. E. P. BARRY
of Mass.—Outspoken Against Federal Segregation.

VIEWS OF NEGRO CRITICS

WILSON ADMINISTRATION HELD TO BE UNJUST.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People Issues Statement in Connection with Trotter Interview with President—Feeling Over Segregation at Washington.

The interview of William Munroe Trotter and the delegation of negroes with President Wilson has been used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as an opportunity to state its position on the question of segregation and treatment of colored civil servants in Washington. The incident showed forcefully how deeply the negroes feel the injustice which Mr. Wilson's Administration has inflicted upon them, according to the Association.

It also announces that it has been fighting segregaton in the Federal departments ever since the first rumor of it was made public. A year ago an investigator was sent there, and his report printed. Since then a representative of the Association has been kept in Washington, and he was instrumental in killing the bill of Representative Edwards, of Georgia, and Ashwell, of Louisiana, making segregation legal throughout the Federal Civil Service.

"When the U Street station of the Post Office in Washington was abolished," the Association's statement says, "all the colored men employed lost their positions; but through the intervention of this Association three of them were reinstated. When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing moved to its new quarters, it was the original idea to segregate colored and white people throughout the entire building, but through the efforts of this Association there is no segregation in the lunchrooms or on the roof garden. Segregation, nevertheless, still exists in the Post Office Department and in the Treasury, and possibly here and there in a small degree in other places.

"It still remains true that for the first time in a half-century a President of the United States and distinguished members of his Cabinet have deemed it necessary for the peace and quiet of these United States that clerks in the Federal service, having passed the same examinations and receiving the same rate of pay, must be separated in their work if the ancestor of any of them has a drop of negro blood. In some cases the 'colored' clerks have been so white in appearance that the officials themselves have made mistakes in classifying them. In other cases clerks of all colors have protested against the attempted separation. Always the separation has caused humiliation and inconvenience and added cost."

WILSON AND TROTTER TILT

President Takes Exception To Editors Sharp Criticism Of His Segregation Policy

The Afro American

Washington, Nov. 18—W. Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Gaurdian, had a run in with President Wilson regarding the segregation of colored employees in the government service Thursday. Mr. Trotter is secretary of the National Independent Equal Rights League. Representatives of the league filed a protest with President Wilson a year ago, regarding segregation and a few weeks ago another hearing was requested. Editor Trotter insisted to the President that segregation was wrong in principle and evoked an angry reply from the President who said that a study of the situation convinced him that separation was best for both races.

The Associated Press gives the followins version of Thursday's conference in part:

Mr. Trotter said in his address that his committee did not come "as wards looking for charity, but as full-fledged American citizens, vouchsafed equality of citizenship by the Federal constitution."

"Two years ago," said Mr. Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln." The President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion. Mr. Trotter continued to speak, and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wishes to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Mr. Trotter's tone was offensive.

The President told Trotter that he was the only American citizen who had ever come into the White House and addressed the President in such a tone and with such a back-ground of passion. Here Mr. Trotter denied he had any passion, but the President told him that he had spoiled the cause for which he had come, and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

Mr. Trotter continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the colored people felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

The President spoke frankly, saying that if the colored people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question, because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he declared he was not seeking office and that a man who sought the office of the Presidency was a fool for his pains.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION REDUCED

Repnblican National Committee Acceeds To Demand Of Other Sections

PASSING COLORED MEN

As Important Factors In National Conventions Generally Conceded

The Pro American

New York, October 29 —Following years of effort, which practically began during the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, when the Southern Democrats began to regain control of the State governments of that section, the South s representation in Republican National Convention has been finally cut.

A hue and cry was raised over the colored delegates at the last Repulican National Convention, and the National Committee adopted a resolution last December looking to the practical elimination of the race from party councils in the South

Approval was given by conventions in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Ilinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

"In the next national convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 16; Virginia, 8; Hawaii, 4; Porto Rico, 2, and the Philippine Islands, 2.

"The new plan," said Chairman Hilles, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States and will reduce the number of contesting delegations. The system of unequal numerical representation, against which many states constantly contended, was the legacy of years and of political custom, and, therefore, not in any way identified with the convention of 1912."

SQUARES WITH DISFRANCHISEMENT

As explained by Chairman Hilles the new apportionment squares with the disfranchisement laws of the South.

The purpose of the Republican National Committee was not in any way to attack difranchisement, but to stop Northern and Western folks from saying that the South's representation in national conventions was all out of proportion to the votes cast in that section.

The Republicans have never made but one serious attempt to get for the Negro his rights as a voting citizen in the South, in 1890, Henry Cabot Lodge, then a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, introduced into Congress what became known as the Lodge Federal Elections Bill, or the Force Bill. A bitter debate ensued over this measure, which was designed to have the Untied States stop Southern Democrats from compelling the colored voters to remain away from the polls. It was just a year after Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, had retired from the presidency and the Republicans were again in the ascendant. Only one Southern State had sought to disfranchise the Negro through the passing of a constitutional amendment. The Lodge Bill passed the lower house of Congress, but failed in the Senate through an understanding between the late Senators Gorman, of Maryland and Quay, of Pennsy-

lvania.

In the Republican National Convention of 1900 Quay sought to have a resolution passed curtailing representation, but it raised such a storm of protest that it was abandoned. Four years later the convention adopted a plank calling for the reduction of the Congressional representation of those States that disfranchised colored voters, but nothing ever came of it, though several bills were introduced in Congress looking toward a reduction. The influence of colored men in poitics in the South has been steadily waning for over 30 years. Laws were passed, intimidations practiced that finally drove colored men out of Congress and State legislatures and big figures of the race such as Wright Cuney, of Texas; William A. Pledger, of Georgia and James Hill, of Mississippi passed away and with them gone, white men gained control. It is true in Georgia that Judson W. Lyons was Republican National Committeeman until six years ago, and now that several colored men in that State help to dominate things, but the rise of the referee system and the influence that certain Southern Democrats wielded with Republican Presidents have tended to make the race less and less a factor.

With the investment by the North of huge sums in the South came the ear of acquiescence in disfranchisement and other "Jim Crow" schemes by the section from which the investors' money came and the emboldening of nearly every State in the South to pass disfranchising and other discriminating laws.

It is a pity indeed that the actions of the committee from the National Independent Equal Rights League was such as to cause a rebuke from the president of the United States, even though that president be Woodrow Wilson. The incident is regrettable from the fact that the publication can do us no possible good, and the enemies of the race will make the most of it. Mr. Wilson is the president of the United States, and as such is entitled to all the consideration due his high office.

Perhaps there has never been a president in the White House from whom the Negro has recieved such a set back as from President Wilson. Profuse in his promises to prominent Negroes from all over the country, receiving their vote because of these promises and then to turn his back upon them as he has done, is enough to stir the manhood in any race. While it is possible that Mr. Wilson deserved all that might have been said to him by Mr. Trotter, it was neither the time nor place. Mr. Wilson has proved himself to be a traitor, to be a receiver of goods under false pretenses, but the White House was not the place to tell him of it.

We hope, however, that the lesson has not been entirely lost on either Mr. Wilson, the committee, or the country.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN DISPLAYS NARROWNESS AND PREJUDICE.

The Independent has been very much disappointed in its estimate of the Hon. Joseph M. Brown. It had a high estimate of him and regarded him as a statesman worthy of the twentieth century. It felt that he, above all Southern statesmen, could rise to the dignity and height of the present day statesmanship, but in this it must confess that its opinion of him was not well founded. Mr. Brown shows his littleness in being against the labor unions and the Negro. His attitude toward either is untenable and smacks of demagogy and rank race prejudices. The ex-governor is against organized labor. Why should labor not organize as well as capital? In fact, there are more reasons why labor should organize than capital, for it is in the very nature of the case weaker and less able to defend itself, and any person artificial or natural, individual or company that is against organized labor has not the spirit of American fair play.

If Mr. Brown knows anything, he must know that the laboring classes are a hundred per cent. better off, better provided for, more independent and more helpful to society than it was before labor unions were organized. It was equivalent to self preservation that the laboring classes should organize, in order that they might not be at the tender mercies of the capitalist in demanding the proper share or reward for services rendered. Had they not organized, they would have had no rights that the capitalist would be bound to respect. And yet, Mr. Brown is against the labor unions. He contends that they are disobeying the laws of the country, and that it is mainly foreigners who are at the head of these organizations. There never has been and never will be a time when foreigners can come over in America and run and dominate our institutions. Nobody knows this better than Ex-Governor Brown.

The Independent does not deny that there has been some abuse of their power on the part of the labor unions; but that is no reason why that the unions should be destroyed because of this abuse. See the great harm that the capitalists have done by monopolies. You may with equal propriety do away with capitalists for organizing the great trusts and combines. Who has been guilty of more abuses and disobeying of the law than the trusts and combines, whose bone and sinew are the capitalists? Why doesn't Mr. Brown, in his senatorial campaign, speak of curbing the monopolists and trusts, who have abused and disobeyed the laws ten times more than the labor unions?

But Mr. Brown is mainly against the labor unions because there is an affiliation between the white unions and the Negro unions. He goes on to define the word affiliation to try to show that it might bring about social equality. Nobody knows better than the ex-governor that there is not a scintilla of truth in it. The Negro nor the white man ever contemplated such a thing. They are doing it for mutual protection. The Negro constitutes about 60 per cent. of the labor of the South, and the whites 40 per cent., and it is the most natural thing in the world for their mutual protection that they should have an understanding for the mutual benefit of the laboring classes; and that is all that they intended. Governor Brown's attempt to see any social equality in that is far-fetched and fails to convince. Then, he falls into the same rut and narrow whirlpool that too many Southern politicians fall into of crying Negro domination, "nigger, nigger."

Mr. Brown declares that he is opposed to Negroes holding offices, especially where they are over white women. In this the governor shows his littleness and his utter unfitness for the great senatorial toga worn by the late statesman, Augustus Octavius Bacon, who, in all his senatorial career never mentioned the Negro one time in his whole life. He was too big and broad a statesman to dwell on insignificant questions like that. Mr. Brown, who is considered a scholar and a scientist must believe in the American doctrine voiced by Patrick Henry at the very foundation of this government that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." The Negro pays his taxes, why should he not have the same rights and privileges even to holding offices as other people. We ask the ex-governor, is it fair to compel him to pay taxes and to perform every other duty like other citizens and then to deny him the honor and privilege of holding office? Mr. Brown would deny the labor unions the right to organize for mutual protection, but grant it to the capitalist. He would compel the Negro to pay taxes, but would deny them the right to hold office. To The Independent's mind Mr. Brown does not measure up to the standard of a statesman. He is weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The Little Rock Mosaic Guide brings strangs news from Pulaski county, Arkansas. The Central Republican Committee of that county held a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce at Little Rock and decided that colored voters will not be given representation in the party organization. All that they will be permitted to do will be to vote the ticket. Colored men who protested were told that this action was taken for their good. It was denied that colored citizens had been "read out of the party."

The call for a county convention included the election of a county ticket and a new county central committee. Mr. A. C. Remmel, (white) called the meeting to order. The calling of the Republican Convention at Hotel Marion, a place where colored folks are not permitted to enter gave the colored delegates the definite information that they were to be excluded from the coming Republican Convention.

Under the leadership of Hon. J. E. Bush, a protest was made and some strong language used. The Colored Republicans proceeded to organize on their own initiative. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has disclaimed responsibility for this drawing of the color line and discriminating against the colored voters. The outlook is indicative of a hot time when the State Republican organization meets.

FOOL PROCEEDING

Louisville Courier-Journal Takes Noble Stand With World Against Woodrow Wilson's Jim Crow Government.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The Courier-Journal agrees with the New York World that the "segregation" business over in Washington spells rather small. During 50 years, including two Democratic Presidential terms, there was no thought of separating the white and black official sheep. Why should the suggestion meet the assent of anybody now?

The President acted with entire propriety in calling down the impudent negro who acted as spokesman for the committee of colored protestants. It seems that he is a well-known professional agitator from Boston, who was once imprisoned for breaking up a Booker Washington meeting. The lesson he received may not do him any good. But it ought to impress itself upon all who fail to recognize the sanctity of the White House and the dignity of its occupant.

The segregation order should be revoked. It has no real cause or interest to back it. The issue should not have been raised. Having rebuked Trotter, let Mr. Wilson take matters further into his own hands and restore the status quo.

TACOMA, Wash
LEDGER
OCT 4 1914

COLORED VOTERS PROPOUND QUERIES

National Association Seeks to Find Out Stand of Candidates for National Offices.

All Washington nominees for the national senate and house have received blanks from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking the following questions:

"Will you, if elected, vote against any measure abrogating the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? Will you, if elected, vote against—(a) Segregation in the federal service? (b) Residential segregation in the District of Columbia? (c) Segregation of Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia? Regardless of whether you advocate racial intermarriage, will you oppose the passage of a law making such marriage in the District of Columbia invalid, since the enactment by states of such laws has led to the degradation of negro women and children? Do you under any circumstances justify lynching? Do you favor the enforcement of clause 2 of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution? The results will be published in the Crisis, the organ of the association, which reaches 150,000 readers, in the white and colored press of the country, and in handbills for distribution, it is announced.

The names of candidates not forwarding their answers by October 12 will also be printed and colored voters and their friends advised to vote against them.

Political (except appointments) – 1914

CHAMP CLARK'S TRAGEDY

The drunkenness of Champ Clark at the Detroit Chamber of Commerce meeting, if the reports in the New York World and the Detroit Free Press may be believed, is nothing short of a dire calamity to the national administration and the Democratic party. The Missouri Statesman is by far the safest and sanest hand at the helm of government in the dominant party. He represents the conservative and constructive wing of his party in the nation and that he should be the victim of the drink habit, as the dispatches indicate, robs that wing of its ablest and most ambitious leader. It leaves the Democratic party with no conspicuous alternative to Messrs. Wilson and Bryan in 1916. But the picture of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, as painted in the news dispatches, is a disgusting national spectacle. It only holds Yankee statesmanship up once again as the butt of the world's ridicule. But, in fact, the case of Champ Clark is only another evidence of the utter unfitness of the Democratic party to govern. WHAT IF CHAMP CLARK HAD BEEN THE CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—and it was only the devices of the demagogues now in power that prevented it, for on the first ballot at Baltimore Champ Clark had a majority of the delegates and was, in fact, his party's logical choice —HE WOULD HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT TO-DAY. What would have been the disgrace to the nation to have had a public drunkard as President? The nation, however, jumped from the Champ Clark fire into the Wilson fire. But, as the directing mind of the great legislative assembly of the nation, what a dreadful commentary it is to know that the legislative leader of one hundred million American citizens is such a man! Yet the whining seductive Democratic orators of the South will rise again as always in the coming Congress to talk about the black officials of reconstruction times in the South. Where in all those dark days after slavery can they point to three black State officials more unworthy than Messrs. Wilson, Bryan and Clark. But the question rises beyond the pale of partisan politics. The nation owes it to itself to put the Democratic party out of power in 1916.

A MATTER OF RACE, NOT PARTY.

A great deal has been said about political parties and how the colored voter should use his ballot. Advice has been handed out as copiously and as freely as the winds. The puzzled voter has been advised to "stand pat" with the Republican party, or to join the chorus of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" with the Progressives; or even to experiment with the Democratic Donkey. He has done all three, the last to his present poignant regret.

No wonder the average voter is baffled and discouraged. However, it is not a matter of party so much as of race. The sooner the voter comprehends this truth the better. Our strength lies in solidarity and unity. It is neither meet nor wise that we be split into political factions. It is not a matter of politics and parties so much as it is of race. Our duty to ourselves and to our posterity is to stand united as a race, not divided into political camps. Our mission is not to support or supply the sinews of war for this party or that party. Our strength should ever be united, ready to cast on this side or that as the moment and our best interests should dictate. Divided, we are a balance of power that few dare wholly ignore. United as a common whole we would be even more patent a factor—one that none would dare ignore. Made up of several camps and factions we must virtually take things as they come. United we could very well dictate to this party or that the cost of our support. No man could run with impunity and a chance of success whose views were inimical to the interests of the race. Such a man on the ticket of any party would mean that we would wholeheartedly and unitedly oppose that party. In that state what party would dare openly and above board challenge our animosity, when to-day, divided and scattered though we be, we are the recipients at election time of many courtesies and promises?

PROGRESSIVES ALL "LILY-WHITE" IN LOUISIANA

The Colored Brother Has No Part fn the Governing Policies in the Roosevelt Party.

MAY BREAK THE SOLID SOUTH

Many White Planters Opposed to Democratic Tariff May Go With Progressives:

New Orleans, La., July 10.—The old slogan, "To Break the Solid South," may become a reality in the coming Congressional election, judging by reports that come from the Third and another Congressional district.

In the Third district most of the prominent Democrats are said to have espoused the Progressive cause and the situation is viewed with alarm by those who still hang onto the Bourbon Democracy.

There are big sugar and other interests here that are interested in a protective tariff, and though Louisiana has been represented in Congress by Democrats for years, these representatives have leaned toward the protection policy of the Republican party.

Louisiana disfranchised its large colored voting population two decades ago and since then the influence of the race in politics has steadily declined in this State. The great majority of the white voters remained in the Democratic party, despite the fact the colored voters were few and far between. Lily-whiteism sprung up in the Republican party and "black-and-tan" and "lilywhite" delegations were seen at Republican national conventions knocking for admission. Despite this unwelcome situation, Col. James W. Lewis and Walter Cohen, federal office-holders here, managed to hold their political prestige.

There are many white men in the South who do not believe in the economic policies of the Democrats, but they have not enough courage to enter the Republican ranks. With the Progressive party the case is somewhat different, as the party is a new one, and they think that it offers a more convenient medium through which to express their political convictions.

The Progressive party in this State is an entirely white affair, of which John N. Parker is the leader. There are some thoughtful colored men who express the belief that if the Progressives should get a foothold here and divide in half the white vote that in the end both parties in a desire to achieve victory will begin a movement to undo race disfranchisement. make a bid for colored votes and give better schools and civic privileges to the race.

Though the great majority of the colored population of this State has been robbed of the right to vote. Louisiana has seven members in the lower House of Congress. Some far seeing whites think that some day the North will not allow this inequality to continue, and will invoke the aid of the Fourteenth Amendment in curtailing representation in Congress. With the whites about equally divided and both parties hustling for Negro votes no curtailment would take place. That curtailment may take place some day was indicated when the Republican national committee, at its meeting last December, proposed a plan for the curtailment of Southern representation in Republican national conventions.

Progressives Also Bar Negroes

JOIN LILY WHITE MOVEMENT IN BOLD ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NO NEGROES ARE WANTED—ANNOUNCEMENT CREATES NO CONSTERNATION.

Negroes Ignore Republican Move

And Quietly Elect Delegates to State Convention—Will Be Present at Their Own Elimination.

Whereas, The Alabama Republican State Executive Committee sought to accomplish the complete elimination of the Negro from any official participation in party affairs by artfulness and skill, the Executive Committee of the Progressive, or Bull Moose, party went at the matter in the more direct manner and absolutely and flatly declared that no Negroes were wanted. This is according to reports published Tuesday in the daily papers. Progressive leaders are said to have congratulated themselves that they have accomplished the elimination of the Negro and assert that they are now in position to treat with dissatisfied and disgruntled Democrats.

Negroes in Birmingham, however, are paying but scant attention to the machinations of either the white Republications or the white Bull Moosers. Three precinct convention have

been held in which Negroes were elected delegates to the State Convention to be held in this city July 22nd, and they assert that they will attend the meeting and be present at their own elimination. If there are any Bull Moose followers among the Negroes in Birmingham, they are conspicuous by their silence. The return of the doughty Colonel has not whetted their appetites one bit for association with the Bull Moosers, and the indications are that the Negroes in Birmingham who have anything to do with politics in Alabama at al this year will do so as Republicans.

Just whether any counties in the State are sending Negro delegates to either convention could not be ascertained. The Bull Moose State Convention will be held in the Tutwiler Hotel August 5th.

A TIMELY CRITICISM AND EXPOSURE OF THE GEORGIA DEMAGOGUE.

Under the caption of the "Same Old Tactics" the Atlanta Constitution makes some very pertinent observations of the Georgia politician and demagogue, every word of which is true. For that reason we reproduce the whole for the benefit of our many readers, and The Independent commends the courage and manly criticism made by our esteemed contemporary.

The Constitution starts off by telling the story narrated by Bob Toombs about the white man, the Negro and the pearly gates. The white man went to heaven to enter the pearly gates, but was not permitted because he was not mounted. He was told by the gate keeper, Peter, that he would have to come mounted. The first thing he thought of was the Negro, as he had used him so long as a hobby horse, so he gets him and rides back to the gates and is told to hitch his horse on the outside and come in. This he did. The Constitution then draws the moral that this is the way that the Negro has been used by the politician, as a hobby horse and a scarecrow. He knew that there was nothing in it, but he used it because he knew this was the best way to ride into office. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and it is a great pity that a great people would take advantage of a weaker people for their own selfish ends and purposes. How does this comport with the teachings of Christianity and high morals? Does it indicate great superiority for men, though politicians, to have to resort to chicanery and trickery and falsehood at the expense of another race in order to accomplish their political ends? And is this not an admission that all the charges and allegations made from time immemorial about Negro domination was a falsehood made out of the whole cloth? The men who did it did not believe it, as the Constitution so aptly declares. They knew at the time when they were raising all this hue and cry about Negro domination that it was absolutely baseless and unfounded, and how a great people could tolerate such demagogy and be imposed upon in such a way is unaccountable to The Independent, but such is a fact. It has been done for more than fifty years. Every politician in the South who has ridden into office has done so by using the Negro as a hobby horse crying Negro domination. They have harped upon this so long and given it such large circulation that there are thousands of good people who actually believe that it was true, just as the farmers believed at first that the boy who cried "wolf" was telling the truth, but they woke up to find that it was absolutely baseless and that the boy was imposing on them, that there was no wolf whatever; but when the wolf did come in reality the farmers failed to believe it because the boy had imposed upon them so often.

Now, is it not possible that history may repeat itself? There are thousands of people who have heard that tommyrot so long that they have come to see through it and to brand it as an infamous fabrication out of the whole cloth, and the good people of Georgia ought to sit down on these demagogues who have neither brain nor conscience to raise a real issue to bring before the people, but must resort to falsehood and false charges against an innocent race in order to get in. Such men are not fit for office and they ought to be relegated to the background. It is a reflection on the great Anglo-Saxon race and they should not stand for it. In this great enlightened twentieth century every man ought to stand on his merit, and by it should stand or fall. All the Negro asks is a square deal, and he is willing to be measured by the same yard stick as any other man, but only insists that the standard of citizenship, of emoluments and immunities be meted out to all alike, and The Independent appeals to the better class of the white race to put a stop to this cheap demagogy by relegating these cheap peanut politicians to the background.

CLASS LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

We take it that most of our congressmen at Washington are wise men—men of sound convictions and good judgment. We think this is true even when the party whip forces men to choose sides on issues that in their minds are questionable as to civic propriety. These careful men, most of them, give away in the interest of the party; and we find their votes registered on their respective party sides. A few, nevertheless, hold out, keeping faith with their conscience, and we find their names in the list of the few—just like the list of the immortals; it cannot be long in contrast with the possible other lists. Such men, after all, are greatly respected, and are readily returned to congress as the most rampant demagogue. In Indiana we had a Holman, once, called the Objector, the cheese parer and other names that meant economy. He was respected because he was held to be politically virtuous—virtuous to a fault.

Senators Tilman and Vardaman are not admired outside of their own states. And it may be doubted if they are admired at home. They have a dirty work to perform, and in harmony with the will of their constituents, consequently they are tolerated by them. That they are not loved is shown by their waning popularity. Thoughtful men figure out that there's something wrong with a man who boldly assaults the rights of some other man. Men secretly care for personal superiority, race superiority, just as they care for family superiority; they will not think much of a man who willfully strikes down an individual, a race or family in order to bring up the value of himself, his race or family. Men reason from outwords inwards; they bring the case home to themselves, where conscience is, and which, when unperverted, is man's best advocate and judge.

Sometimes silly men escape to congress just as sometimes very good men "escape" to prison. Men have worn stripes to shield others—died that others might live. O, yes, men have been in prison who would not barter away the rights of men. Congressman Parks, of Georgia, is a recent recruit to the Tilman, Vardaman, Blease crowd. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Roddenberry, who was also intensely anti-Negro. This same Roddenberry declared on the floor of the House that he would not knowingly vote a dollar to pension a "nigger." That was a silly expression and wholy unworthy of a man chosen to serve in a high place. Race partisanship, one would say, would compel us to think of his speech as sily. But aside from this—race consideration—there are several very strong reasons why he should not have thus expressed himself. The very country was assailed, in that it made a soldier of the Negro man. God was assailed in that He thought fit to create such a man. Then if we wil have no God in it, then that other unseen agency which is responsible alike for the creation of the white men, black men, red men, yellow men, men of whatsoever color. That is not all. But Roddenberry is dead. Requiescat in pace. We have to do with living.

We have already remarked that Congressman Parks chose to cast his fortune with the crowd that sailed under the banner that reads: "The Negroes have no rights that a white man is bound to respect"—that's the old gag, and may not be especially avowed at this time, but it's the same thing, not figurative, but literal. Nor are we in for war—not in for flagrantly flaunting to the breeze every indication of trifling racial indisposition. But we are vitally attacked a few days ago when Congressman Parks introduced the following bill in the lower house at Washington:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for persons of Negro race to be designated, elected, or appointed commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the army or navy of the United States.

That all laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed."

Giving the author of the act the benefit of the doubt, thinking it possible that he could have been actuated by a higher motive than is apparent, we yet see him clearly in the wrong. If there is a plausible side, it is, that, owing to the known racial feeling, and owing to the peculiar relationship of army life with its emphasized social phase, thus making for conditions that would not be to the best interest of the country to have Negro officials in the army and navy, nor in the interest of the efficiency of those organizations. All of us will have to admit the danger along this line and which is greater today than it was years ago. Negro candidates for West Point are no longer nominated since Flipper had his ears slit. It was quite enough to take the run out of those of similar aspirations. However, Major Young met a better fate. He is the last of the Mohicans" and is now doing duty among his kind in Liberia, Africa.

In fact, it is the better way to make some satisfactory disposition of such men. They know conditions. They and the government are as parties of the first and second parts, or reversed, and consequently there need be no misunderstanding. The terms are known. If Major Young was a white man he would not be serving in Africa. The major knows this. We are not among those who expect the government to do the impossible thing. We know its limitations quite as well as Mr. Wilson does. We know what he can give in safety. We know what Congress can do in safety.

Congressman Parks is not excusable even if he supports his bill after the admitted plausible reason we have set out. No government, especially

Chester Post Express

NOV 20 1914

Wilson and the Negro.

Editor Post Express:

Your editorial in reference to President Wilson's reception of certain American citizens of a different color probably politically and certainly physically from himself, who asked merely to have certain rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of the United States respected, deserves the thanks of this newspaper-reading community. The President evidently seems to think that there are two classes of citizens in these United States and two classes of rights, white rights and black rights, and for a black citizen to ask the President to have the same rights accorded to him that are accorded to a white citizen, is an insult to him, the President personally, and that in future, this black committee must choose a different spokesman, who will request of him, the President, only what is agreeable to him, the President, to grant. Is this action of the President an attempt to give a rebirth to the Southern Confederacy. A negro school teacher called on me the other day soliciting funds to enable him to educate the black children of the South, and I asked him if the black citizens of the South were allowed to vote. "Yes," said he. "They can vote if they vote the democratic ticket."

Joseph B. Bloss

NEGRO IS ELIMINATED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Advertiser 7-12-14

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 11—Adoptiog a policy eliminating the negro from its ranks, which resolution provided for white delegates only to the State convention, nominating county committee, Republicans of Jefferson county transacted the business for which they were assembled in quick order. Seven negroes in attendance at the meeting protested to the eliminating process in the selection of white delegates only to the State convention, but it had no effect.

The following county nominees were chose: State Senator W. H. McEniry, of Bessemer; Representatives W. P. Hubbard, East Lake; T. U. Bass, Leeds; J. W. Brigman, Ensley; James H. Castleman, Birmingham; J. E. Compton, West End; W. F. Bolin, Birmingham; Joseph E. Manning, Woodlawn.

The county committee selected includes T. H. Aldrich, J. G. Bass, T. J. Kennamer, I. A. Miller, T. J. Abercrombie, John T. McEniry, A. C. Birch, T. U. Bass, William Scarlett, J R. Carter, John T. Stuart, William H. McEniry D. M. Lewis and J. S. Allison.

Political (except appointments) — 1914

Mr. Roosevelt and the Door of Hope.

There are many things to indicate that malice, based upon wounded aspirations, is about 95 per cent of the new Progressive (Protestant) Party. It is a certain fact that it was not because of objections to the principles of the Republican Party that caused its organization for Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Johnson.

Each had accepted very high offices in the Republican Party and both were in the National Convention, one seeking its nomination and the other as a delegate. And there is nothing to show that the principles of the Republican Party was objectionable until Mr. Roosevelt failed to secure its nomination. This is fact number one.

For about seven years Mr. Roosevelt was not only at the head of the government but with the "big stick" he ruled the Republican Party. He put Mr. Taft in the White House almost as easily as crooking a finger, but we hear nothing about the objectionable features of the party. Instead, the name of the sainted Abraham Lincoln was used to conjure with, and being linked with his own name we could hear on every side "The Lincoln-Roosevelt Republicans," but nothing about the needs of a new party. This is fact number two. Along about this time our own dear Governor came on the stage to free the Republican Party from boss rule and entangling alliances with the Southern Pacific railroad. Finally when there had been some splendid men legislated out of office and all the little machines put out of commission, and a big, strong portable one put into operation we heard that the Republican Party of California had been redeemed, but not a word did we hear about the needs of a new party until poor Sambo got a pass at Mr. Roosevelt in the Chicago convention. This is fact number three. If you wish to see a first-class frown you strike the Progressive that have progressed far enough to know the inner facts and then say something to him about the poor suffering Negro in the South and you will get as fine a frown as you ever looked at.

Some years ago the white men of the South were opposing the appointment of a Negro to a certain government position. Mr. Roosevelt said: "I cannot close the door of hope in the face of a struggling race simply on the account of their color," or words to that effect. Was that not a beautiful sentiment? But what about the door of hope when that same Negro got in his way?

The one thing to admire is a courage and boldness that will ask an entire nation to change its policy to gratify the malice and wounded aspirations of an individual. Such courage is wonderful. At the same time some one is claiming that California is Progressive, not the people, for the last State officers they elected were Republicans. The registration shows the State to be other than Progressive by more than a hundred thousand and still there are a lot of explanations going on about what a Progressive administration has accomplished without explaining how and when California got such an administration. If this explaning business goes on from now until fall matters will be so complicated that many of us will hardly know anything.

REPUBLICANS HERE CHOOSE DELEGATES

Winters and Reese Will Go to Birmingham Convention of Alabama Republicans, on July 22

advertiser 7-12-14

Delegates to the State Republican Convention at Birmingham, July 22, and a County Committee to serve during the next two years, were elected yesterday at a County Republican Convention held at the City Hall at noon. Thirty or forty Republicans and Bull Moosers, white and colored, were present, and no distinction was drawn between the branches of the parties.

E. E. Winters and W. S. Reese were elected delegates to the Birmingham convention and their alternates are Dr. W. F. Watkins and Victor Tulane. The County Committee is composed of Dr. W. M. Washington, E. E. Winters, A. S. Robinson, Dr. W. F. Watkins, Isaac Holland, W. S. Reese and George Goodwin.

George Newstell was re-elected chairman of the convention and Mark Chapman was re-elected secretary.

Resolutions declaring the unqualified allegiance of those present to the principles and policies of the Republican party, were passed. Seeking to have the two factions of the party re-organized as before the split caused by Roosevelt, the resolutions urge as follows:

"We urge upon all Republicans to shun all ambitious leadership which seeks to lead otherwise than in the light of the example of the great leaders of the past. Political experience is the only safe lamp to guide our way along the path of the future. Present conditions unmistakably point to the fact that if Republicans will but act in accordance with these views, that the election in November next will return the party to power in the House of Representatives at Washington City, and victory to the next Presidential election. This is the signal of unity and victory."

POPE LONG CLAIMS VOTES ARE BOUGHT

Former United States Marshal Pleads With Walker County Voters to Rise Above Party to Rebuke Corruption

advertiser 7-12-14

Special to The Advertiser.

JASPER, ALA., July 11.—Declaring that a poor man could not get an office in Walker county; that at the recent primary men were bought and sold like sheep; that many citizens made their choice of candidates, the one paying the biggest price, which in some instances amounted to $50 for a single ballot, P. M. Long of Cordova, ex-United States marshal and prominent Republican in this county, made a strong plea today to 250 citizens to raise above parties and work for honest and fair elections in this county.

He said the party was not to blame but the system was to blame and that both parties had been guilty of corruption in politics, which, if continued, would wreck the government. He was addressing a joint meeting of the Republican and Progressive party of Walker county, which convened today to nominate a ticket.

Ed W. King of Townsley was nominated for sheriff to oppose J. M. Phillips of Jasper, Democratic nominee who won over his opponent, F. M. Long, in one of the warmest contests in the history of local politics. No candidates were nominated for other offices except commissioners, the Republicans being satisfied with the Democratic nominees.

BLACK AND TANS WILL WAGE WAR ON LILY WHITES

Prominent Negroes of Birmingham, Active in Resenting, Being Ignored by Jeffers County Republicar

advertiser 7-12-14

Special to The Adv r.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. ly 11.—A movement has been st by promi- nent negroes in Birmi n who were ignored by the R ican county convention Saturda organize a party in this Stat at "believes in the principles of Republicanism regardless of race or color" and to that end a conference will be held in Birmingham Wednesday, July 23rd, the date of the State convention, to formulate plans for another convention of those Republicans who are opposed to the "Lily White" movement.

It is pointed out by the leaders of the movement that when in majority, the negroes treated the white fairly, gave hem the offices and were content to follow. They assert that they are not after offices and that they only want fair play.

It is the plan to have representative negroes from all portions of the State attend the conference and discuss the organization of a "Republican" party that shall have the rank and file of the voters. All qualified voters "who believe in its principles and would like to see a real Republican party in Alabama are urged to attend the conference by the leaders.

7-3-14

150—THEN QUIT!

The creation of Barrow county by the legislature runs the total number of counties in Georgia to 149. That is a greater aggregate of counties than any other one American state, with the single exception of Texas, which is about five times the area of Georgia.

The report current in legislative circles is that one more new county will be authorized, bringing the total to the round number of 150, and that then the lid will be clamped down for good and all.

The Constitution hopes this rumor is well founded. And if it is, the man who hereafter proposes to cross the dead-line of 150 counties should be taken out and shot before sunrise.

If the people of Georgia had that assurance they would heave a sigh of relief.

The truth is, Georgia now has more counties than it needs and infinitely more than makes for efficient and economical administration. A reduction from 149 to 100 counties would give the state better roads, cheaper official service, better schools, better facilities in every respect, and decidedly more economical administration than under existing conditions. The fixed charges of administering courts, maintaining jails and public institutions generally would be the same, approximately, for 100 counties as for 149 or 150. The rest, and it is a big amount, can be charged up to profit and loss, with the taxpayers standing the burden. Instead of efficiency in government suffering with a reduction of counties, it would enhance notably. And it is probable that the resulting financial saving would mount up into the millions of dollars.

But all this is metaphysical. We are up to 149 counties, and there we will stay.

The present or next legislature will probably increase the number to 150, a round number which the people can easily retain in mind, and any attempt after that to change will galvanize their attention and protest.

Even 150 will be a third too many, considering efficiency and economy.

But if the people are assured that the new county-factory will stop grinding, forever and eternally, right there they will accept the 150 dead-line with more or less equanimity.

SAME OLD TACTICS

The political situation in Georgia reminds us of "Bob" Toombs' story about the white man, the negro and the pearly gates.

The white man, Toombs said, wanted to negotiate heaven. Peter at the gate told him he would have to come mounted. So he returned to earth and induced a negro to serve as steed, artfully insinuating that thus equipped both of them could enter the hallelujah land. They arrived at the celestial portals. "Tie your horse outside, and come on in," said the good gatekeeper.

It's been that way in Georgia politics since the cows came home.

Everybody knows how it works. The demagogue gets out on the stump and by every cheap device imaginable appeals to race prejudice. He promises with a binding oath to repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He crosses his heart and swears himself purple in the face that when he is elected to the house or the senate he will see there are no more negro federal appointments. The campaign ends—and with it comes an end of the "issue" until it is resurrected for the same use in the next campaign.

The current Georgia campaigns bring about the usual revival of the eternal "nigger" bogie. Once more they are going to ride the "nigger" up to the political pearly gates. And then—they're going to tie the negro outside; for two more years—until the next campaign. Time and again they have slid into office on the back of race prejudice, oozing promises to disfranchise the negro nationally, and to prize him away from the pie counter—and failed utterly to redeem those promises after they took their seats.

The people of Georgia are awake to these cheap, insincere and contemptible tactics.

Hold that candidate who can find no stronger issue than the "nigger" under suspicion. Discount 100 per cent his promises on other issues, if he make the old specious, sophistical promises about the "nigger"—promises experience proves will not be kept. The people of Georgia have cut their political eyeteeth. They know hypocrisy and buncombe when they see it!

THE NEXT CONTEST.

The next political contest will be a hot one. Just who the nominee of the party—that is, the Republican party—will be is a question that is vexing the politicians. If Col. Roosevelt is willing to take his chances in a Republican convention, there is no reason that he could not become a candidate. If, on the other hand, he refuses, there will be a repetition of 1912 convention. Will the party go to Col. Roosevelt or will he come to the party? Then, again, there are many Progressive Senators who have never left the party, but they have left Col. Roosevelt. Senator Borah's recent speech, calling for the repudiation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has not been explained to the full satisfaction of the colored voters. The Bee is satisfied that the colored Americans have no better friend to them than he is. Senator Borah is a vote-getter. He knows how to reach the masses. He has both eloquence and logic. The comomn people, who are the real voters, will follow him. He will no doubt be a factor in the next presidential contest. There is every reason to believe that the Republican party will win, if the proper man is named by that party. On the other hand, if there should be a split in the Democratic party there is no telling what the result will be.

The followers of Speaker Champ Clark are sore with Secretary Bryan for the part he played in the Baltimore convention. The Clark forces have no use for him. Undoubtedly there will be an effort to nominate the speaker in the next Democratic convention. If he fails and Secretary Bryan should attempt to control the convention as he did in 1912, then a split will occur in that convention and the party. Speaker Clark has a large following among the colored voters, who have great faith in him. There are but few colored men, if any, who have any faith in the Democratic party, especially Southern Democrats, who have shown their animosity and antagonism to the colored Americans. There has never been an administration, bad as many of them have been, that has ever drawn the color line and discriminated against any class of citizens on account of their color but the present one. The idea of a government discriminating against its citizens on account of their color. How long can an administration that represents such a party exist? What government but the American government would allow one section of its country to control the entire nation? The very fact that the South enters the electoral college with solidarity, there is but little for the Democratic party, east and west, to do but to control a few of those states to enable the Democratic South to control.

Will the American people continue to be the slaves of an ungovernable South? Just witness, if you please, the present condition of this country. What a mockery the Mexicans have made of it. Why, if Japan should tackle this present government, what would this country be? The next contest, therefore, will be one that will be memorable. It will be as memorable as the present condition is in Mexico.

This country is now the plaything and ridicule of all other nations of any power. Will some prophet tell us what man to name? Certainly there will be something for the politicians to consider a suitable man for the next contest.

THE SEGREGATION ISSUE

THE PRESIDENT AND SEGREGATION.

Bad manners are bound to hurt even a good cause, and the last place where disrespect is to be tolerated is the White House. If William Monroe Trotter was, as appears, insolent to Mr. Wilson recently, he has impaired his advocacy of the rights of the colored people and hurt them all as well. But Mr. Wilson, we feel, should make allowances, not perhaps for the hasty temper of a man whose passionate desire for justice for his race often leads him astray, but because of the genuine wrongs of which Mr. Trotter complains. It is a sad blot upon the Wilson Administration that it has tolerated, nay, drawn the color line, without real cause, save, as Mr. Trotter truthfully put it, the racial antipathies of Messrs. Burleson, John Skelton Williams and McAdoo. For an Administration which talks about a New Freedom and boasts of having bestowed a new liberty upon business men, not only to be blind to the wrongs of full ten millions of American citizens, but to add to them is truly discouraging. Mr. Wilson can feel keenly for the governmental wrongs of the "submerged 85 per cent." of the people of Mexico, of whom so many are Indians and of a mixed parentage, but he has yet to say a really sympathetic word about the wrongs of the millions in the South who are without voice in their own government.

The difficulty lies, of course, in putting yourself in the other fellow's place, in having some appreciation of what it means to be the victim of prejudice and injustice, to be wronged without the power to remedy the wrong. That Mr. Wilson is unable to visualize this is, we repeat, the more disappointing because there are so many injured persons with whom he does sympathize so understandingly. His unusual vision and imagination leave him, however, when it comes to the disfranchisement of women and to permitting his subordinates to inflict indignities upon American citizens in the immediate vicinity of the White House. If he could only be one of the submerged 10 per cent. of our people in Washington for forty-eight hours he could never have palliated the wrong done, as he is reported to have recently, by saying that segregation was enforced for the comfort and best interests of both races, in order to overcome friction. He would know then that it makes neither for the comfort nor for the best interests of the races, but invariably leads to added friction and creates deep and lasting unhappiness among the segregated. This problem has vexed him and caused him heartache more than once in his Administration, and it will not cease to plague him until he lays down the law that sets up equality of treatment of all employees in the Government service.

Again, Mr. Wilson is reported to have resented Mr. Trotter's statement that if this discrimination were not ended, the Negroes who voted for him would vote the Republican ticket, and to have declared that this was "political blackmail." But this is the time-honored American way of showing disapproval of an elective official's conduct. When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for President in 1912, he declared: "Should I become President of the United States, they (the colored people) may count upon me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interest of their race in the United States." On the strength of this many colored people and their white friends advocated Mr. Wilson's cause, who would rather have cut off their hands than have aided Mr. Wilson if they had known that he was intending to draw the color line in the departments upon the excuse that there is a certain point in the relations of the races where friction must occur. To them that is neither absolute fair dealing nor advancing their cause, but putting it back, because it sets the stamp of governmental approval upon color prejudice. To expect after this that the problem can be kept out of politics, as Mr. Wilson is quoted as urging, is to expect the impossible.

With Mr. Wilson's feelings as to the ultimate solution of the Negro problem, we are not today concerned. He may or may not have a constructive program to suggest. The issue is simply whether a hateful East Indian caste shall be established in Washington or not. We had supposed, after the investigations of last winter, that the vicious policy had been checked; we understood that it was to be abandoned gradually. In numerous instances the Jim-Crowing had, we know, been stopped. The more discouraging is it to find the President apparently upholding what the World justly calls the "foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet." There was no genuine complaint as to the conditions in Washington. Colored

NEGRO REPUBLICANS GET PLUMS IN OHIO

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The Republican caucus for the organization of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives was held Monday in this city. As was predicted in The Age the colored people of the State were well taken care of in the way of positions. Many leaders were present, among them being Thomas W. Fleming, member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and Samuel E. Woods of Cleveland, Arthur J. Riggs of Springfield, E. T. Banks of Dayton, F. H. Harding of Marietta, Richard Newell of Murray City, Thomas E. Greene of Youngstown, Robert Goins of Bellefontaine, and many others.

The Republican senators held a secret caucus on Saturday and had failed to select a colored man for a clerkship. Upon learning this the colored leaders immediately got busy. Thomas W. Fleming insisted upon being heard in behalf of his candidate for enrolling clerk. Senator Howard, the caucus selection for president pro tem of the Senate granted Mr. Fleming this privilege. Mr. Fleming appeared in the senate chamber and made an impressive appeal to the senators in behalf of his candidate and placed before them the name of Attorney Chas. S. Sutton of Cleveland, O., for enrolling clerk. A. J. Riggs also spoke.

These talks influenced the senators to break their slate and Mr. Sutton was selected. Charles Logan o fMarion, O., Frank Robinson of Chillicothe, O., and G. W. Davis of Tiffin, O., were selected a scustodian sof the Senate. In the House, Calvin W. Reynolds of Columbus, O., was elected as engrossing clerk, and Thaddeus Wheeler, of Dayton, Ohio, will be selected as inde xclerk.

Several other minor places will be given to colored men. Preparations are being made by the colored people of this city to take a prominent part in the inaugural ceremonies of Governor elect Frank B. Willis on January 11, 1915. Many prominent colored people from different sections of the State will be here

Political (except appointments) — 1914.

Chicago Tribune

January 1915

NEGRO KEPT OUT BY IRISH CLUB

Force Used on Critic of Wilson When He Asks to Address Luncheon.

The Irish Fellowship club is a nonpartisan organization, according to its constitution. Speakers representing numerous races, religions, and parties have appeared before the organization.

A negro asked for permission to speak yesterday at the luncheon. He was refused by a viva voce vote of the membership.

The negro was William Monroe Trotter of Boston, and the chief reason for the refusal to hear him lay in the fact that he had criticised President Wilson openly a few days ago. Trotter sought an audience with the president to complain against the segregation of white and negro clerks in the government departments at Washington. The president refused the request. President Wilson has been asked to address the club on St. Patrick's day.

Appears at Door.

Trotter appeared at the door of the red room in the Hotel La Salle following the address of County Clerk Sweitzer. He presented his card to the secretary of the club, who called President William Dillon, who also is an assistant corporation counsel.

President Dillon left his seat on the rostrum and talked with Trotter outside the meeting hall. Trotter explained he wanted to address the club on the "negro question."

Mr. Dillon returned and presented the request to the meeting with the suggestion that it be sent to the committee on entertainment. Before the vote was taken on the motion various members in the meeting greeted the announcement with cries of "No, no," "He criticised the president," and "We don't want him here."

The motion was carried to send the request to the entertainment committee. The committee promptly refused to act on the request. Mr. Dillon informed Trotter of the action. Trotter, however, became indignant and persisted in his efforts to address the meeting. The doorkeeper, however, prevented him from entering the room.

Statement by Committee.

The entertainment committee, however, through its chairman, made a statement reading in part:

"Our programs are made up a considerable time in advance, and it is seldom we can make room for a speaker on short notice unless he be a person of unusual prominence."

U.S. SUPREME COURT KILLS OKLAHOMA JIM CROW LAW

The New York Petition of Colored Oklahomans Against Unequal Accommodations Answered by Majority of Court Granting Request

HOLMES FROM BAY STATE WEAK

Notable Decision of Highest National Court Sustains Masterful Logic of Colored Oklahoma Attorney, Harrison, in Part, but Court Dodges Behind Alleged Technical Imperfections to Save Offense to South.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A majority of the Supreme Court to-day joined in an opinion that the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law proviso permitting railroads to furnish sleeping, dining, and chair car accommodations only to the white race—the "luxury" clause—was unconstitutional, but because of imperfections in the petition on which the case reached the courts, no decree to that effect was entered.

Five colored men, contending that the entire law was unconstitutional, sought an injunction to restrain five railroads in Oklahoma from enforcing it. The Oklahoma Federal Court dismissed the petition, holding the law constitutional. The majority of the court affirmed the dismissal to-day because the colored men had not shown that they had applied to the railroads for accommodation under the law.

The majority, through Justice Hughes, stated, however, that they could not agree with the lower court that the proviso as to sleeping, dining, and chair cars was constitutional. A minority, consisting of Chief Justice White and Justices Holmes, Lamar and McReynolds, concurred merely in the order of affirmance, but expressed no views on the constitutional question.

In the opinion by the majority, Justice Hughes said that previous decisions that laws for separate coaches for the two races were constitutional were not questioned, adding:

"Substantial equality of treatment of persons traveling under like conditions cannot be denied."

Negro Democrats Barred

The esteemed Richmond Planet takes seriously to heart the opinion of Attorney General John Garland Pollard that the Democratic party has a right under the state primary law to bar Negroes from participating in Democratic primaries.

The Planet quotes Mr. Pollard's opinion and says:

"Granted that the General Assembly did so recogize it, is it possible that the General Assembly and the party platform are above the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the State of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States? Attorney General Pollard virtually admits that he did not carry his investigations beyond this point.

"For the information of Attorney General Pollard, we would call his attention to the Constitution of the United States. It reads:

'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of serviude.'

"When the General Assembly of Virginia made the primary a part of the election machinery of the commonwealth, it became subject to the aforesaid provision of the Constitution of the United States and all provisions in contravention of any of its provisions are unconstitutional.

"Attorney General Pollard is proceeding as though Virginia has withdrawn from the Union and is not subject to any laws enacted by any other body in the world. When he takes the position that a body of politicians and party magnates can set aside the law either of the State or nation, his opinion becomes ridiculous and can not do otherwise than awaken the derision of right-thinking people everywhere."

"For the information of the Attorney General," The Planet quotes the United States Constitution. Which has about the some effect as quoting the Scriptures to the devil. The Attorney General admits that his opinion is based upon political expediency and not upon constitutional law. And there is no appeal from his opinion, as it is overwhelmingly supported by public sentiment within his party.

In our opinion the Negroes should not worry about the Democratic party, but just keep on qualifying to vote in the genera elections and in time the Democratic party will seek the Negro just like it seeks the suffrage of other people.

There is another phase to this matter of keeping the Negro out of the party primaries. It may give rise to a Negro Party, that will be able in the general elections to cut quite a figure to the disadvantage of the Democratic party.

THE OKLAHOMA "JIM CROW" LAW SUSTAINED.

The Negroes of the country have been anxiously waiting to learn what the Supreme Court would say on the question before it wherein were involved the standing of the races before the "Jim Crow" laws of the state of Oklahoma. A case has been before that court for some time, reaching settlement, if it may be called settled, this week, the Negroes being nonsuited, that court sustaining the lower court of Oklahoma.

As we see it, the race has both won and lost. The court, the majority, joined in the opinion that that part of the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" which permitted railroads to provide sleeping and chair car accommodations only to the white race was unconstitutional, but it did not so decree, because of imperfections in the petition on which the case was presented. The race, it is seen, technically loses. It was in that the major opinion of the court was against the constitutionality of the Oklahoma law on the point of coaches of equal facilities.

A moral victory has been won, even if non-suited in the contention, if credence rests in the declaration of those justices who hold that the proviso permitting railroads to provide sleeping and chair-car accommodations only to the white race, is unconstitutional. How the Negroes may recover does not seem to be a very difficult matter. The court has plainly pointed the way; it has said go and amend your case—that's all.

The case was one in which five negroes sought an injunction to restrain five railroads in Oklahoma from enforcing the law. The Oklahoma Federal Courts held the law constitutional. In the opinion by the majority, Justice Hughes stated that previous decisions that laws for separate coaches for the two races were constitutional were not to be questioned.

This clearly means that the present status, that of separate coaches, is to remain—unquestioned. And it is fair enough under the circumstances, and a thing which has been accepted with fairly good grace. The Supreme Court some time ago felt the necessity to rule extra-judicial, if we may so call it, because it recognized the strong anti-Negro influence in the Southern section, and was governed to some extent accordingly. The Berea school case called forth this explanation from that, our highest court, which was forced to admit that the clutches of prejudice and discrimination were too strong for it.

Those of us who are interested in the country's weal, as we are our own, saw it much as the Supreme Court saw it. Not that it was right, but that it was as right as the times permitted it to be. The thing higher than the Supreme Court is the people. The only question arising, and the only one that can arise is, "Are the people interpreted correctly? If so, and the action is accordingly, there is no further appeal. It will be seen that even Republics have their bad places under certain conditions. Persuasion is the last hope, the conversion of the people against themselves.

Separate coaches for the races is a fact in the South. The Negroes, while admitting the un-American situation, the un-Christly attitude, the unbrotherly relationship, bowed in submission out of respect for the white man's known views on social equality. Out of respect of his views, and which, owing to the previous condition of servitude, we, in spite of our anchorage

in the general constitution, have waived, in a manner, our rights in this contention, asking that similar treatment be accorded us and not the white man's association.

Justice Hughes in sustaining the Negroes' contention for equal accommodation said:

"The reasoning is that there may not be enough persons of African descent seeking these accommodations to warrant the outlay in providing them. This argument with respect to the value of the traffic seems to be without merit. It makes the constitutional right depend upon the number of persons who may be discriminated against, whereas the essence of the constitutional right is that it is a personal one.

"It is the individual who is entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and if he is denied by a common carrier, acting in the matter under the authority of the state, facilities or conveniences in the course of his journey under substantially the same conditions as furnished to another traveler, he may properly complain that his substantial privileges have been invaded."

So after all it appears that we have won only a poor moral victory. As we understand it the court will hold, when the case is properly presented, that the Negroes are to have the same comforts, luxuries, as are provided for the white traveling public. This is a poor moral victory. The railroad companies have no right to take first class pay for second-class accommodations. It is but human to give equal consideration although some of us may not be up enough, ethically, to thoroughly appreciate the consideration. What shall be done with those of us who are prepared for the white man's test of civilization? All of this is beside the law; contravenes it; transcends it, and there should issue from the kingdom of white hearts its best arbitrament. To be real plain, the well equipped "Jim Crow" car should be hailed as an opportunity to work around a disagreeable point in the route of general progression.

Says the Washington dispatch, "The five railroads in the case asked the court, when the case decided today was argued, to hold the entire law unconstitutional if the "luxury" proviso was annulled."

The railroad companies are sometimes called soulless corporations, merciless, gripping concerns that play no favorites. This is considered an ugly disposition by many, and to be thought of abstractly, we guess it is all right. However, as it concerns the Negroes the companies are in the right attitude and, paradoxically, through this very "ugly" manifestation. They do not wish to be put to the expense of conducting two services when one could answer just as well. They are asking that the whole business be knocked out, and which demand is the real victory of the occasion even if proposed as a thing of economy

SOUTHERN CONVENTION ROWS.

Why people who live in glass houses throw more stones than those who live in stone houses remains as much of a mystery as when first discovered to be a fact in human purposology. The whites of the South have insisted for so long that they possess a patent right on law and order and orderly procedure in everything, from a backwoods barbecue to the Baltimore Convention, with Cole Blease or William Jennings Bryan incesantly mopping his face and beating the discordant tromlones, that the rest of mankind are half disposed to accept, their falsehood.

Gov. Blease's Solicitor General was recently shot at Spartansburg by another lawyer, and now his leader of the House of Representatives has been battered into the hospital with "brass knuckles" by an irate opponent. If they keep at it they will begin to use "the razor" which, in certain Southern circles always associates with "brass knucks" and craps.

Across the line, in North Carolina, at McIver schoolhouse, recently, a meeting of the Trustee Board ended in a free-for-all fight and some of the best and most respected heads in the district had to be bathed in arnica and covered with court plaster. A half dozen men were arrested and fined $15, says the nite newspaper account before us.

A special dispatch from Goldsboro to the Greensboro *Daily News* says the Democratic nominating convention of the Third Congressional District was "a wrangle and fight from start to finish." Read and digest the following account from the *News*:

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the entire time, and to-night several delegates are nursing sore heads, punched-in noses, discolored eyes, while two more were rushed to the local hospital for recuperation from scalp wounds inflicted by Police Officer Ed Tew, who went to the assistance of Sheriff Edwards, who was finding it a hot time after he had forced a delegate to resume his seat, and suddenly found himself surrounded by some fifteen howling followers of the delegate who assaulted him. One of the mob slipped the Sheriff's revolver from his pocket and displayed the same, giving vent to a war cry. Three men then shouted they were going to cut his throat and began to advance upon him with drawn knives, and at this juncture Officer Tew interrupted with drawn club and soon began to make a bass drum out of every head within reach.

He was assisted by Sheriff Edwards, who played havoc with several eyes and noses. When the battle was finally ended by a flag of truce carried by another gathering of delegates, blood was flowing from many faces.

A little bit of truth properly inserted in a great big lump of falsehood will eat it up. The Southern whites want it to be known and believed that they are "better than other men," and they might succeed if the little bit of truth would be kind enough to keep out of the great big lump of falsehood, but it cannot be coaxed or bullied nor purchased into being kind enough to do any such thing. We would not respect it if it should.

News' Washington Correspondent Learns That President Is Giving Consideration to Recent Appeal of Stalwart New York Leader for Recognition.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Your correspondent has just come into possession of some recent correspondence of Chief Robert N. Wood of New York with the President, and learns that the President has answered and is giving the situation described his serious consideration. The letter to the President follows:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: There prevails among colored men of this State a feeling of bitter disappointment and resentment against the National Democratic party. The old hatred and distrust which colored men formerly felt towards the Democratic party, but which had been largely destroyed here by the efforts of our organization, and by the friendly policy of the local Democracy, has revived during your Administration. We, who, with such high hopes for the welfare of our race, urged colored voters to support national Democratic candidates in 1912, are daily subjected to ridicule and reproach by our people. The strength and morale of our organization has been gravely impaired.

Segregation and Officeholders' Removal.

This condition is due to the following facts: Segregation and discrimination among federal civil service employees at Washington, the removal of the majority of prominent colored Federal officeholders, and the failure to replace them with colored Democrats, and the recrudescense of Negro-baiting in Congress. Locally this condition has been much aggravated by the recent action of Mr. Dudley Field Malone, generally recognized as the spokesman of your Administration here. We called upon him for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any patronage in the Customs House in the distribution of which we might share, and were treated by him with gross discourtesy. The reason assigned by him for his attitude, namely, the fact that we are supporters of Mr. Murphy, is so absurd that we cannot regard it as the real reason. Mr. Malone has lived in New York all his life, and cannot be ignorant of the sentiment of colored men towards Tammany Hall, nor of the reasons therefor. Tammany Hall's fair and equal treatment of the Negro has caused it to be known and loved by colored men all over the country. This was unquestionably the preponderant reason for the support which the National Democratic party received from colored voters in 1912. Even if we, as leaders of the colored Democrats, were base enough to attempt to array them against Tammany Hall, we should not be strong enough to succeed. Colored men against Tammany Hall! Mr. Malone knows this to be preposterous. Moreover, we are certain that as spokesman of your Administration here, Mr. Malone would not dare prostitute Federal patronage to personal or factional uses, and we likewise personally know that there is no faction of any importance in the ranks of the Democratic organization which is opposed to the present leadership, and that the organization stands ready to support you as the leader of party thought and sentiment in any policy for the good of the party or of the country. What, then, is the real reason for Mr. Malone's treatment of us? It seems to us that he is catering to the anti-Negro sentiment recently grown so powerful. We feel confident that he does not have your support in this matter.

Still Believes in Woodrow Wilson.

We regret the necessity that compels us to address you on this subject at a time when you are occupied with so many affairs of momentous import to the country, but we trust that you will recognize that this is a matter of paramount importance to us, and perhaps to the Democratic party of this State. Our organization includes all the colored Democrats in New York. In New York County, where we are strongest, we had in 1912 a membership of more than five thousand voters. If it were not unfortunately true that as yet it has been impossible for you to carry out the promises made to us before your election, we are certain that at the coming Congressional elections we should be able to claim the support of ten thousand colored Democrats. We hope, therefore, that you will find it possible to assist us in this matter, and that by some official act or public utterance you will contribute towards the success of the efforts we

(Continued

are making to regain and hold the ground which had been won for the cause of Democracy among colored men in this State.

For our part it gives us genuine pleasure to assure you of our faith in you, and of our support in all you are so nobly endeavoring to do for the welfare of the country and the cause of humanity.

With assurances of the highest regard, we are

Most respectfully yours,
ROBERT N. WOOD.

May 28

OPPOSE FEDERAL SEGREGATION.

Supporters of Negro Rights Again Address President Wilson.

Opposing racial segregation in Government departments at Washington, the National Independent Equal Rights League has sent the following letter to President Woodrow Wilson, signed by the Rev. Byron Conner, president, and Reverdy C. Ranson, national organizer:

"In the midst of Christmas, that festival in honor of Him who brought glad tidings of peace on earth and good will toward men," the National Independent Equal Rights League, in behalf of ten millions of American citizens, renews its petition to you to further consider the policy of segregation of employees of the Federal Government of African descent, and those only, because of the race prejudice of some other Government employees.

We ask that this petition be received without prejudice on account of the colloquy with our spokesman, who intended no offence, and in view of your statement to the rest of the delegation that their procedure was altogether agreeable. We make it in view of the public expression of American opinion on this segregation since you gave audience to our delegates.

Careful scrutiny shows that 98 per cent. of the newspaper and magazine editors of African extraction oppose the segregation, and that opinion among editors of non-African extraction is divided geographically, those of one-third of the country favoring, and those of two-thirds of the country opposing the segregatin, with approximately 3 per cent. in each section opposing the majority opinion of that section. Support of segregation in labor is, therefore, sectional, and opposition to it national, save for the section where a former slave condition deepened race prejudice.

In view of this expression of public opinion by the citizens of the republic, as well as of the circumstances that no other racial element is thus treated, and of the further circumstance that this racial element have made indisputably manifest their feeling of humiliation and of being greatly injured, we appeal to you at this religious festival, when magistrates have by time-honored custom removed the chains, to order these segregation barriers removed for ever from loyal American citizen, and the policy of segregation in government labor discontinued.

We ask, Mr. President, an official response to this our earnest Christmas petition.

Political (except Appointments) - 1914

Nashville, Tennessee.

1914

COLORED CAMP ABOUT TO REVOLT

Hooper Lieutenants Working Overtime to Keep Negro Voters Docile.

BEASLEY IN CONFERENCE

Negro Republicans Demand Recognition—"Lodge Inspector" Causes Mutiny.

Troublesome times have fallen upon the lieutenants of the Hooper camp who were left to sit on the lid in Nashville while the governor hied himself to the western portion of the state for the purpose of shouting loud praises for himself and maledictions for all who refuse to bow the knee before his republican throne. Particularly unsatisfactory to the Hooper henchmen at this time are the recent developments in the negro wing of the republican party in Middle Tennessee and especially in Nashville, where trouble has been brewing for the past week.

According to the negro leaders, the colored voters who in the past two elections rolled up large majorities for Governor Hooper, will be slow to accept his promises this year, and his plea for "patriotism" will not inspire them to any marked enthusiasm. The favorite theines used, the leaders of the negro revolt say, have been patriotism and loyalty to the republican party for what they did "during the war," and promises of what will be done for some of the favorite sons "after the election." When the Hooper lieutenants who were commissioned to whip in line the republican negro voters again began their familiar swan song a few days ago, it didn't make a hit. The "black men" reminded the republican emissary to their camp that the war had been over for something like forty-nine years, and that the promises made before the two former elections were unfulfilled, and it would take more than a repetition of past experiences to line them up for Hooper again.

The revolt was a rude shock to the Hooper lieutenants, and particularly Chairman Beasley, who has been the ambassador extraordinary and "minister-penitentiary" to the colored contingent. He sent for them to come to see him, and they in turn suggested that he might come down to see them, and one day last week Chairman Beasley did go down to meet them. A long conference was held, in the course of which Mr. Beasley was entrusted with the ultimatum to the Hooper crowd that the colored republicans of Davidson wanted to have their own campaign committee, and they wanted their own part of the campaign money to spend as they thought best, and a few other demands were made known, which were to be taken care of before the negro voters would give Hooper any assurances of support whatever. It was a bitter pill to be dictated to like that, but Chairman Beasley, with all his eloquence on "patriotism," could not budge them.

NO ANSWER YET.

That was last Tuesday or Wednesday. The negro leaders expected an answer to their ultimatum Saturday, but it was delayed, and they have not been answered. The Hooper cabinet is facing the uncomfortable dilemma of acquiescing to the iron-clad demands of the negro wing of his party, and sacrificing a large number of white voters in doing it, or turning the negroes down before the election as he has done after the election twice before, and losing the great bulk of the negro support.

The revolt in the colored camp has been brewing for some time. It started some time ago, when Peter Hill, a well-known negro of Nashville, was appointed "lodge inspector" by Governor Hooper. Hill's duty, for which he was paid the sum of $10 a day, was to "inspect" the various negro fraternal orders and report on them. Now it happened that Peter Hill had a lodge of his own—the U. B. F.—and as inspector he made trouble for the other "lodges," until the members of the other "orders" protested to Governor Hooper with an intimation of remembering him next election. The several hundred members of the other lodges haven't forgotten their grudge against the governor, and it is rumored that Hill and his large following are no longer Hooper supporters since the governor so promptly chopped off Hill's official head at the request of the others. It has developed into a far-reaching affair among the colored people of the state, the principal result being the awakening of the negro voters to the fact that they have been twice hoodwinked by their champion, and a growing antagonism that will be hard for Chairman Beasley or even the governor himself to stem.

This week promises some interesting

Charleston W. Va.

at

OCT 7 1914

NORTH PHILA. NEGROES TO ORGANIZE FOR T. R.

G. A. Atkins, Head of 37th Ward Group, to Extend Association's Activities

FOR WASHINGTON PARTY

Leader Has Banner Stretching Across Street Urging Votes for Pinchot

The success of the Theodore Roosevelt Association for Negro Voters in the thirty-seventh ward has led George A. Atkins, the president of the organization, to make preparations for the formation of a similar association in the twenty-second ward, in Germantown.

G. A. ATKINS

Atkins, who lives at 2311 North Fawn street, is an ardent admirer of former President Roosevelt. During the campaign of 1912, when Colonel Roosevelt was running for the presidency, Atkins organized the Roosevelt association in the 18th division of the thirty-seventh ward.

In that year Colonel Roosevelt carried the division by nine votes. Last year George Wentworth Carr, the fusion candidate for district attorney, carried the same division by eleven votes. There are about 170 voters in the 18th division of the thirty-seventh ward, and of that number about eighty-seven are negroes. The majority of the negro voters are members of the Roosevelt association.

At a recent meeting of the association at Atkins' home, all the candidates on the Washington party ticket were indorsed. It was then decided to open the charter to all negro voters of the thirty-seventh ward. Stretched across Fawn street in front of Atkins' home is a large banner bearing this inscription, "Vote for Gifford Pinchot."

SEES MORAL LESSON IN WORLD SERIES

In a lecture last night on "Making the Most of Myself," by the Rev. Forrest E. Dager, of St. Paul's Reformed Church, at the West Branch of the Y. M. C. A., the recent performances of "Hank" Gowdy and "Dick" Rudolph, stars of the Boston Braves in the world series, were cited to illustrate the text.

"Both of these young men by living a clean upright life, and by having supreme confidence in their own ability and the perseverance and grit to fight against all obstacles, won the biggest honors in their chosen profession," asserted the speaker. "Success never comes without a struggle and you must be strong enough to wage it."

New York Tribune

15 November 1914

The New Freedom for the Negro.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me space to send you a congratulatory letter for the most timely editorial and cartoon which appeared in the issue of the 14th inst., the former "Mr. Wilson, theorist, vs. Mr. Wilson President," the latter, "The New Freedom for the Negro." I have read all of the New York papers for the last fifteen years, but never read anything that appealed to me more than that of which I speak, and I think I voice the sentiment of over 10,000,000 negroes in this country.

W. W. WRIGHT.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

PRESIDENT RESENTS NEGRO'S CRITICISM

Refuses to be Cross-Questioned About Racial Segregation in Government Offices.

STANDS BY HIS POLICY

"Two Years Ago You Were Thought to be a Second Lincoln," Said Equal Rights Spokesman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Segregation of white and negro civil service employes in Government departments, a system inaugurated during the present Administration, is to be continued. President Wilson made clear his views on the subject today when he received a delegation representing the National Independence Equal Rights League. The President resented the attitude of the spokesman, William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who was quoted as having attempted to cross-examine Mr. Wilson, when the President explained that the question was not a political one, and that he would not be influenced in his decision by the threats of the league to oppose the Democratic Party.

President Wilson informed the delegation that never since he had been in office had he been addressed in such an insulting fashion. He said that if at any time in the future he should consent to receive representatives of the league, that body would have to designate another spokesman. After the interview, which had been scheduled for fifteen minutes, had continued for nearly an hour, the President rebuked Trotter for the aggressiveness of his attitude and dismissed the delegation.

The President said the policy of segregation had been enforced for the comfort and the best interests of both races in order to overcome friction. He made it clear that he had endeavored in every way to assist the negro race toward its independent development, and assurred the delegation that he would gladly investigate any individual cases of discrimination which they might from time to time present to him. The problem, he said, was one which had no place in politics.

Talks of Negro Bolt.

When the President had concluded his remarks, Trotter stepped forward and began questioning Mr. Wilson. He suggested that unless the Administration abandoned the segregation policy the Democratic Party could expect the united opposition of the negro voters in 1916. He charged that the Administration had been influenced in its decision by Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln"—the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion. Trotter continued to speak, and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone was offensive.

Here Trotter denied that he had any passion, but the President told him he had spoiled the cause for which he had come and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

Trotter continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the negro race felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr. Wilson to say that politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him, so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing and at the right time.

The President spoke frankly saying that if the colored people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he asserted he was not seeking office, and that a man who sought the office of the Presidency was a fool for his pains. He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

Merely a Human Problem.

Emphasizing that he did not care in the least for the political considerations involved, Mr. Wilson urged that he wanted his auditors to understand that it was a human problem and not a political problem. While the American people wanted to support the advancement of the negro, the President was sure that as practical men everybody knew that there was a point at which friction is apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its fact, because the facts got the better of the individual whether one desired it or not.

Trotter then left the way from the President's office. Once outside Trotter said:

"What the President told us was entirely disappointing. His statement that segragation was intended to prevent racial friction is not supported by facts. For fifty years negro and white employes have worked together in the Government departments in Washington. It was not until the present Administration came in that segregation was drastically introduced, and only because of the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson."

Others in the delegation included the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hillburn, N. Y., President of the league; Thomas Walker, Chairman of the Washington branch of the league; M. W. Spencer, of Wilmington, Del., the Rev. E. E. Ricks, and F. Morris Murray, of Virginia.

As the delegation was leaving the White House, Trotter announced that a mass meeting would be held next Sun-

day at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington to protest against the attitude of the Administration.

WILSON REBUKES NEGRO CALLER FOR IMPUDENT SPEECH

Won't See Protesting Delegation Again Till It Gets New Spokesman.

CAME TO COMPLAIN OF SEGREGATION

Accused Cabinet Officers of Discriminating Against Black Race.

From the Washington Bureau of The Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson, offended by the alleged insolent language of a Boston negro as head of a delegation that protested against segregation of the races in Government departments to-day, sharply rebuked his caller and told the delegation if it ever hoped to get another White House audience to first get another spokesman.

Apparently not one whit perturbed by the call-down, the negro, William Monroe Trotter, at the close of the interview with the President gathered the members of his delegation about him in the corridor outside the President's office and boasted that the "session" had been a "warm one."

What Trotter Said.

Asserting he had made it plain to the President that the black race was the equal of the whites under the law, he said that, replying to the President's arguments defending segregation, he had told the President his remarks concerning racial friction were [illegible]ided on fact.

"I told him," said Trotter, "negroes and whites had been working side by side in the departments for fifty years, part of the time in a Democratic Administration, and that not until the present Administration had segregation been introduced, and then only because of the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, McAdoo and Burleson."

"Second Lincoln," Said Negro.

In his remarks to the President Trotter said his committee did not come "as wards looking for charity, but as full-fledged American citizens, vouchsafed equality of citizenship by the Federal Constitution."

"Two years ago," Trotter went on, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln," the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion.

Trotter continued to speak, and it was then the President told him if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone had been offensive.

The President told Trotter he was an American citizen as fully as anybody else, but that he was the only American citizen who had ever come into the White House and addressed the President in such a tone.

The negro spokesman continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the colored people felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the negroes "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused the President to say politics must [illegible] out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him, so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing.

The President said if the negroes felt they had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question, because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he asserted he was not seeking office, and that the man who sought the office of the Presidency was a fool for his pains.

Deplores the "Burden of Office."

He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

The President said he thought his colleagues in office were not trying to put the negroes at a disadvantage, but simply to make arrangements which would prevent friction. He said every one wished to help the negroes so they would not be so dependent and so their conditions of labor would be bettered. The matter, however, should be treated with a recognition of its difficulties.

In conclusion, the President said he was anxious to do what was just, and asked for more memoranda from the committee as to instances of segregation about which they complained.

Although the day's schedule of visitors limited the hearing to fifteen minutes, the President listened to the delegation for nearly an hour. At the close of their argument, in which they contended the negro was being degraded by being separated from the white Government employes, the President told them it was his desire and intention to see that negro employes were not discriminated against by being forced to work in uncomfortable surroundings. He told the men that since the delegation had appeared before him a year ago he had studied the situation, and had come to the conclusion that for the best interests of both races and to avoid racial friction it was better to have the white and negro employes separated.

Incurs Stern Rebuke.

He went on to say he was pleased at the progress the negroes were making in developing their race along independent, self-supporting lines, and said he believed it was as much to their advantage as to the advantage of the white clerks in the departments that they be separated.

At the close of the President's remarks Trotter, who was master of ceremonies for the delegation, proceeded to cross-examine the President. Despite the President's show of annoyance the negro persisted in such a manner as to call for a stern rebuke on the spot from the President.

The President then informed the delegation Trotter was losing control of his temper and he would not discuss the matter further with him. Then he dismissed them.

On leaving the White House, Trotter announced, the delegation would hold a mass meeting Sunday afternoon in a local negro church to protest against the President's refusal to abolish segregation.

"The President's remarks," said Trotter, "were very disappointing."

PRESIDENT WILSON REBUKES NEGROES FOR IMPUDENCE

W. Monroe Trotter of Boston Particularly Offensive, and He Will Not Again Be Received in White House.

ACCUSED CABINET OFFICERS OF FEELING AGAINST RACE

Protested Against Segregation Order as a Deprivation of Negroes' Rights.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson to-day severely rebuked a delegation of negroes for catechising him in an offensive manner and for offering him impudence.

The President's indignation was directed particularly at W. Monroe Trotter, a Boston negro, publisher of the Guardian, who in 1903 was sentenced to thirty days for disturbing a meeting at which Booker T. Washington was speaking.

Trotter acted as spokesman for a committee of the National Independent Equal Rights League, which called at the White House to protest against race segregation in the Government departments.

President Explains.

When the committee said they opposed the segregation order because it was calculated to injure the colored employees and deprive them of their rights, the President said that he had investigated the matter and found that the sole purpose and object of the order was to avoid friction between the races.

He added that he had great feeling for the colored race; that he admired the progress the race had made and that he would do noting to injure colored people. The thing to be sought by negroes was complete independence of white people, and he was willing to do everything to assist them to this end, he said.

Trotter and other members of the committee contradicted the President. They said that the only cause for the segregation order would be found in the race antipathies of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Postmaster-General Burleson and Comptroller of the Currency Williams. These southerners, they said, issued segregation orders because of their feeling against negroes.

Not Looking for Charity.

Trotter said in his address that his committee did not come "as wards looking for charity," but as full-fledged American citizens, vouchsafed equality of citizenship by the Federal Constitution.

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln."

The President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion.

The President told Trotter that he was an American citizen as fully as anybody else, but that he (Trotter) was the only American citizen who had ever come into the White House and addressed the President in such a tone and with a background of passion.

The negro spokesman continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the colored people felt and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr Wilson to say that politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased; it mattered little to him so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing and at the right time.

Trotter Is Barred.

At no other time had people who called upon him in the White House offered him such impudence. He told the committee that any delegation which might wish to see him in the future could not do so if Trotter was a member.

The interview was scheduled to last fifteen minutes, but it continued for almost an hour while Secretary Redfield and other callers waited in anterooms.

As Trotter left the White House he announced that the interview had been thoroughly "disappointing" and that a mass meeting would be called to protest against the segregation order.

NEGRO ANGERS WILSON

President Calls Down Visitor Who Made Equal Rights Basis for Tirade

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Wilson administered a sharp rebuke to a negro named Trotter, heading a delegation from the National Independent Equal Rights League demanding the obilition of segregation in the government departments, and received a sharp and pointed rebuke from him.

The President made a lengthy address to the negro delegates, beginning by rebuking them for dragging politics into the question and saying that if they had mde a mistake in voting for him, they ought to vote against him! He said it was a human and not a political question that confronted them. He said he had not sought the Presidency of the United States. He added that his present burdens were almost too much for human flesh to bear.

Shortly after this poin tin his address Trotter began to interrupt the President and question him about various points he had made. The President declined to submit to this, saying that Trotter evidently was trying to put passion ino his questions and that he was speaking to him, Woodrow Wilson, the man, rather than to the President of the United States. The President then rebuked Trotter.

Political (except appointments) — 1914

GOOD FOR THE SOUTH.

Something significant politically happened in Birmingham, Ala., last week, when a state-wide republican convention met without one negro delegate. The mandate excluding negroes had been issued by the state executive committee, and the story goes that there was not one complaint. You may believe the latter statement or not, as you please. The point is, that for the first time in the history of the state the "brother in black" did not figure in the deliberations and decisions of the republican party.

What occurred in Alabama is simply prophetic of what is destined to occur ulti- national republican convention has taken anxious cognizance of the negro in its counsels, and sought effectual ways to eliminate him, or at least to apply the soft pedal. Last winter the republican national committee hunted ways to put a quietus to the negro without hurting the party in the doubtful states where his vote is a factor, or without offending the Bourbon politician who wants to use the southern negro to manipulate republican conventions. The committee failed of its purpose, because the republican organization is itself right now discredited. But the effort itself is surely scheduled to succeed.

When the negro is actually eliminated from politics in the southern states, not hypothetically but actually, the changes are apt to be profound. Since the animosities inherited from the civil war have been extinguished, one of the chief, if not the chief, barrier between the southern white man and the republican party has been the negro. The negro out of the country, it is largely conjecture as to what will take place. How the south will divide will depend upon what is going forward at the time, and upon what the national parties have to offer in the way of political wares.

There is one thing for which to be certain, and that is that the southern white man is approaching the time when he can vote and think and speak from conviction, and not from expediency, necessity or tradition. The full materialization of an era of that breadth and honesty will be one of the happiest things that can happen to the south, and the nation as well.

POST OFFICE REORGANIZATION

The Philadelphia Tribune 4-25-14

For several weeks it has been rumored that the Postal authorities at Washington was to re-organize the postal service throughout the country commencing with the Post Office in this city. As the fall elections are approaching the Democratic Administration finds it necessary to secure places to satisfy the many claimants who are demanding from the appointing power a recognition for the part they played in bringing the present administration into power, and threaten that unless their claims are recognized at once, they will turn the tables upon it. In order to satisfy these claimants, the administration is about to violate another plank in one of its platforms—the Civil Service Rule—in which Mr. Wilson will again stultify himself as he has so often done of late- by, throwing open to the spoil seeker the numerous places to be found under the postal service.

This blow will fall most heavily upon many who have been led to believe that through the Civil Service their places were secure to them. During the period of time they have been employed they have rendered efficient service for which many have been advanced to higher positions with advanced salaries for the zeal they have displayed and the efficiency they have shown in their work.

One of the principals held forth in the Civil Service, that no one should be removed without a trial, in which a copy of the charges were to be served upon the accused. Ample time was to be given to them to refute them. Another was that a man's political allegiance to any political party was not to be inquired into. All that was required of him was to do the work the government expected him to do in an honest and efficient manner.

The colored clerks and letter carriers many of whom are among the oldest and most efficient in the postal service, this blow will fall the heaviest, already many have been discharged and more are to follow to give place to those who are demanding them for Party services rendered. For the time being the so-called Civil Service Rules will remain dormant until this office seeking class have been placed. When this has been done, we will hear more of the Civil Service of its efficiency in bringing into the service a class of irreproachable public servants. Those who are stated for dismisal have won their places through a rigid examination, and not through any political influence being exerted in their favor. Their advancement to higher positions in this service has also been due to the efficient work they have performed under the present edict. None of these count. Appointments under the Civil Service at this time is simply a farce.

ASK REDUCTION OF SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ADOPTS REDUCTION OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES BUT CALLS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF 15th AND 14th AMENDMENTS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

Charleston, W. Va., May 25, 1914—The republican party of West Virginia placed itself squarely on record as opposed to the disfranchisement of the Negro, and favoring the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the United States Constitution, and he reduction of the South's representation in congress, at the State Republican Convenion, held May 20th, in this City, to ratify the recommendations of the Republican National Committee on reduction of delegates from the South.

The convention was held in the State Armory and was one of the largest conventions of any party to ever meet in this State. Delegates and members of the party were here from every section of the State, and the keenest interest was manifested in the proceedings as the future of the Republican Party was to be largely determined by the action of this convention.

Much apprehension existed among the leaders as to the attitude of the Colored leaders and delegates in relation to the ratification of the actions of the Republican National Committee, and it was well founded, as the Colored leaders had determined to contest every inch of the ground and to defeat ratification unless the recommendations of the National Committee were so amended as to clearly place the Republican Party on record as to the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South and the reduction of Southern representation in Congress.

A coference was held in the sick room of Attorney T. G. Nutter, who was looked to to lead the fight for the Colored delegates on the floor of the convention, between L. O. Wilson, W. W. Saunders, Attorney E. J. Graham, and as a result of that conference the following resolution was prepared by Mr. Nutter to be offered as an amendment to the resolutions ratifying the action of the Republican National Committee:—

The Amendment—15th Amendment Upheld—Reduction of Southern Representation Asked.

'The adoption of the recommendations of the Republican National Committee by the Republican Party of West Virginia in convention assembled, is not to be construed as an endorsement of the election laws of the Southern States, unjustly disfranchising thousands of American Citizens, who, in law and in equity, are entitled to express their choice at the ballot box; and the Republican Party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, hereby denounces said election laws as unjust and indefensible, and demads that the 14th ad 15th amendments of the United States Constitution be enforced and the Southern States Congressional representation be based upon the actual voting strength under their election laws."

The rseolution was presented at the meting of the State Committee by Grand Chancellor L. O. Wilson, selected to lead the fight in the place of Mr. Nutter who was sick. The State Committee acepted the resolution with applause and recommended it to the State Convention, and it was passed by the convention unanimously after a brilliant speech by L. O. Wilson, who demanded that the party go on record in no unmistakable terms. There was not an objection to the resolution, which was also made one of the planks in the platform adopted by the convention.

Hon. Phil Waters added much to his brilliant record as reading clerk of the convention. Mr. Waters is considered one of the best informed men in the State on party procedure, nd the convention would hear no other clerk except Waters.

ALABAMA PROGRESSIVE WANTS NO LILY WHITISM

Refuses to Countenance Action of Committee Giving Negroes No Show

WRITES LETTER TO PERKINS

National Committeeman Thompson Demands that the National Committee Define its Position on the Negro Question before August 5.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 28.—J. O. Thompson, National Committeeman of the Progressive Party in the State of Alabama, has repudiated the first call issued during his absence from the State by the State Progressive Party. In a recent letter to George W. Perkins of New York, chairman of the National Progressive Party, Mr. Thompson writes:

"Dear Mr. Perkins:

I was astounded and humiliated at the action of the Progressive committee in this state selected by our state committee to issue a call for our state convention to see that they had provided in the official call that none but white men can be members of the party in Alabama.

This is a step further in that direction than any democratic committee or party has ever done in the South that I can recall. I have an entirely different view of the objects and purposes of the Progressive Party than that expressed by our special committee. I was at Chicago throughout the organization of the party and I did not catch one word that to me meant, or what in anywise could be interpreted to mean, that we would undertake by party action nolens volens to annul the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. I know how anxious we are all to overcome certain prejudicies and to build a party in the South that will be for the use of the people in giving expression to Progressive policies, just as we did in helping the people of the Third Alabama Distric in restoring their rights to overcome machine government, but when it comes to doing a mean thing for poitical expediency, I am against such action.

A Live Political Question.

The Negro political question is one we cannot throw off at will. In fact it will be a live question for many years, yea, for many decades in the future history of this country, but it is a question that all strong men must meet with fairness and justness to all concerned. It was silly for the special committee to have taken the action they did for the reason that there possibly would have been few colored men elected to the convention. They as a rule are not in symptahy with us as a party, although many individuals among them are enthusiastic about the Colonel. It is not incumbent on the white men to

COLORED BARRED FROM REPUBLICAN MEETING N ALA.

SUCH ACTION OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION IN BIRMINGHAM DESPITE PROTEST OF AD WIMBS, E. L. STEWART, MAJOR BARKER AND POSTMASTER ALDRICH.—LILY WHITES NOW IN CONTROL—TO KEEP PACE WITH PROG.'S.—ELIMINATE 17 COUNTIES OF BLACK BELT AND CUT DOWN REPRESENTATION

—FLIRTING WITH THE PROGRESSIVES.

Birmingham Reporter, June 6, 1914)

The Lily Whites are in the saddle, By virtue of their shrewdness in manipulating affairs, 23 members of the State executive committee succeeded Wednesday in eliminating the Negro from further offiicial recognition as Republicans in the State of Alabama. This committee by a vote of 23 to 14 on two test cases accomplished by a provision which left the 17 Black Belt counties out of the call, counties in which the bulk of the Republican vote is cast by Negroes. Although Ad Wimbs of Greensboro and E. L. Stewart of Hope Hill, members of the committee, had the assistance of P. D. Barker of Mobile and Truman H. Aldrich of Birmingham, their efforts were unavailing to halt the onrush of the "steam roller" the lily whites were manipulating.

Mr. Wimbs and Mr Stewart boldly opposed the action of the committee which bereft them and all other Negroes of their rights to be known in an official sense as members of the Republican party. This action was taken by the majority of the members as a result of the "steam roller" program, which went through to the tune of 23 to 14. Ad Wimbs led the fight. He was supported by other members of the committee, among them Major P. D. Barker, member of the national executive committee, and Truman H. Aldrich postmaster of Birmingham.

The committee made the basis of representation in the convention one delegate for every 100 votes or fraction thereof cast in the last national election for Roosevelt and Taft. This action, counting in Roosevelt votes was necessary because of the exceedingly small vote the Republican standard-bearer received in the last presidential election, and because furthermore, the Republicans are flirting with the Progressives in the hope that they will unite their forces. The convention will be held in Birmingham June 23rd. The Progressive State convention will be held the same day.

ASK THAT DEMOCRAT SUCCEED STEWART

The Journal & Guide 3-28-'14

North Carolina Congressman Files Complai nt Against Assistant Postmaster.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Declaring that Second Assistant Postmaster Stewart had made himself offensive to Southern communities by putting colored clerks over white clerks in the railway mail service, Representatives Page and Webb of North Carolina today urged Postmaster General Burleson to displace Stewart in favor of a Democrat.

Mr. Burleson said that because of pending matters of importance with which Stewart possessed expert acquaintance he could not dismiss the second assistant if he would, but frankly admitted that he would not if he c ould. Stewart is the only one of the four Republican assistant postmasters general who has been retained by the Wilson administration.

ALABAMA PROGRESSIVE WANTS NO LILY WHITISM

(Continued from page 1.)

vote for them as delegates in their respective counties, but it was incumbent on the special committee to keep within the bounds of reason and justice to all sections of our electorate in calling the convention.

In 1910 I was a Republican nominee for Governor of Alabama. I was advertised as adversely as possible by the Democratic press as being too friendly to the Nepro, still, I received 9,000 more votes (they came from the Democratic party) than the balance of my ticket who had not been too friendly to the Negro. The 9,000 votes came from the church people of the state. The people who have it in mind to oppose the organized democracy are not going to decline to do so forsooth because the opposition party merely treats decently a section of our people.

National Committee Define Position

I am writing you to suggest that you call your committee together at the earliest possible time and definitely define its position on this question; so definitely that a fool though he run may read. It would be impossible for me to remain silent on this question in the convention provided some decision is not taken by your committee in advance of our meeting here on August 5. I made a fight in this state on this question a decade ago and I shall do so again if necessary, to the point that recognition must be given all sections of our state in the convention, and where perchance a colored man who is a qualified voter is duly elected a delegate by the Progressive Party in his county he shall be seated in the state convention.

I know what Col. Roosevelt's views on this subject are as expressed when he was President and as expressed when he was a Progressive nominee and his latter position is not in the least inconsistent with his former position. The great difficuty is that the average man in politics has not the fineness of judgment or wisdom to handle such delicate questions without making a mess of it, and our special committee certainly has made a mess of it in this state. I

Political (except appointments) — 1914

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN AGAIN EXHIBITS HIS NARROWNESS AND RACE PREJUDICE.

Ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown in last Sunday's issue of the Constitution out did himself in displaying his narrowness and race prejudice. He is either misinformed, or he is so steeped in his race prejudice that he can not see anything but the "nigger." The Independent thought that he had out done himself in previous issues when he made the far fetched argument that there was affiliation between Negro labor unions and white unions. The argument, we repeat, is far fetched and shows that the Ex-Governor is hard pressed for campaign ammunition; and that he has been so hard pressed that he must needs jump on a harmless people, so many of whom wish him well and admired him as a Christian statesman.

In the opinion of The Independent, he has about as much show to be elected Senator as a Hottentot to get into paradise. It seems to The Independent that he deserves just such fate. A man who would so far forget himself as to denounce and deny any race of people the common rights of human beings is too little to don the senatorial toga. It would be a misfit for such a man to occupy such a lofty position. Mr. Brown tries to make it appear that the white unions by affiliating with the Negroes for mutual protection and benefit to the laboring classes are bringing about social equality. There is absolutely no truth in this, not any more than there is in the moon being made out of green cheese. One is as reasonable as the other. Neither the Negro nor the white man would have it. So far as the Negro is concerned all he wants is a square deal. He wants to get the proper reward for his labor, and he knows that this can only be done by having a thorough understanding with the laboring classes, whether they be white or whether they be black. And so far as social equality is concerned, he does not desire it, and would not have it if it were given to him. He is well content with his own folks. They are good enough for him. That matter only bothers the demagogues, and all that hue and cry about social equality and "nigger" domination is simply a hobby horse to ride into office; and as the Constitution so aptly put it a few weeks ago, "you never hear from them again after they get in office until they want to get in again," and then they start again, as Ex-Governor Brown is now doing.

The Independent was never so shocked and so disappointed in all its existence as when Governor Brown raised this uncalled for and false issue of Negro affiliation and labor unions, etc. It was like a thunder bolt from a clear sky; and in last Sunday's issue he capped the climax. He went to the very extreme of demagogy and mountebankism. Such a display of demagogy has never been exhibited as did the Ex-Governor in last Sunday's issue of the Constitution.

We quote in part his reply to the Labor Unions' letter, which appeared in last Sunday's Constitution:

Now, I ask the white members of the labor unions in Georgia: Who is more jealously guarding your honor and endeavoring to steer you away from the pitfalls of anarchy and contumely—Joe Brown, or your paid and trusted leaders who are pocketing the high salaries they are drawing from you and leading you into the mire of lawlessness and self-debasement? Will you follow Joe Brown back to the law, or will you go with your present leaders into Negro affiliation and the racial degradation and probable war upon white employers which are its logical results?

"Let me here add that I have a letter from a gentleman in a middle Georgia county from which I quote:

Negro Secret Societies.

"Through this section of the State there is a large number of Negro secret societies. In this county there is one in every militia district except one. There is abundant circumstantial evidence to support the opinion among white people that in these secret societies the Negroes discuss and try to regulate the price of cooking, nursing, chopping cotton, picking cotton, etc. Also, it has been suggested several times that they made up what is commonly known as a 'black list' of white people, who have a very hard time getting washerwomen, cooks, nurses, etc. I have often thought and wondered whether there was any connection between these Negro secret societies and the white union leaders of the cities."

"Finally, I call your attention again to the fact that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that in Senator Hoke Smith organized labor would always find "a dependable friend."

"Senator Smith can not be blind to the fact that the labor unions have paralyzed the public utilities, holding up the commerce of the country and violating the laws which command the carriage of the mail. He can not be blind to the fact that these unions have voted to affiliate with the Negroes, and that the unionizing of the Negroes portends the embarrassment of every white city housekeeper and every white farmer in the South who hires Negro labor.

"And yet he spends his time interfering with the right of Congressmen to name the postmasters in towns in their districts, speaking and voting on both sides of the canal tolls question, endeavoring to curtail the parcel post regulations, appropriating as his own bills introduced by others, which bills he thinks will be popular with the masses, and in the meantime ignoring not only the claims of white men to responsible offices which are being given to Negroes, but also lifting not so much as his voice to stay his friends, the labor unions, from steps which, if taken with the Negroes, will bring disaster to the white people in every county in his State. His affinity with the labor unions is indisputable. In that affinity we find no hope of protection from the menace the Negro affiliation policy of the leaders of the unions holds over the white race in the South.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Marietta, Ga., July 25, 1914.

Mr. Brown declares that the Negro secret societies are organized primarily to plot against their white employees. He accuses them of making rules and regulations as to the number of hours they shall work a day and the amount of wages they shall demand. The Independent would state most positively to Mr. Brown that it is absolutely unfounded, not a word of it true. There is not a Negro society in Georgia that even talks for one minute on a question of the number of hours they shall work, or the amount of money they shall receive, or persons for whom they shall work. There is not a scintilla of truth in it. And if Mr. Brown is no better informed than that on other questions, he has about as much business in the Senate as a ten-year-old boy. The Independent can not for the life of it understand where he could get this wicked and mischievous information. The man who wrote him the letter stating that the Negroes in his county were organizing labor unions in their secret societies and plotting against white people was talking entirely through his hat, and we question very much whether he knows A from B. It is nothing but a figment of his own perverted imagination. His mind, like that of Governor Brown, is so saturated with prejudice that he can not reach any other conclusion than that the Negroes were plotting against the white folks and deciding behind closed doors in their various societies to fix the number of hours they shall work and the wages they shall receive.

The truth of the matter is that these people go into these secret societies imbued with the highest object and purposes, to pay their dues, to keep up their policies, and for the betterment of the race along benevolent and charitable lines. The Independent wonders whether Mr. Brown has the least idea of the harm and mischief that he is doing when he is striking at the Negro societies that are doing so much good in this country in relieving the suffering of a people who have not had half a chance. They have outlawed us from the legislative and congressional hall, and now it seems that Mr. Brown would go them one better by predujicing the white people of the State against the Negro secret societies. It seems that he even begrudges them the right and privilege of meeting in their societies and devising ways and means to better their condition and their people. He would not only deprive them of their civil and political rights, but even the most common rights of life, property and existence. Certainly the Ex-Governor has struck below the belt! but he is willing to go any length, notwithstanding the harm he may do against a poor, harmless people, if he can ride into office. That is demagogy run mad. The Ex-Governor's course is indefensible and borders very closely on ruffianism. No one knows better than Mr. Brown that neither one of these false charges which he has raised is true and would stand the test. We are surprised that a man of his great intelligence and brilliant past record could so forget himself as to stoop to such narrowness and unfairness. Certainly the Ex-Governor is in his dotage and is not the proper senatorial timber, and, therefore, should be relegated to private life. He is where he ought to be now, out on his farm at Marietta; and we have no doubt in our mind that the good people of Georgia will allow him to stay there, where he can do the least harm, and where he may spend the remaining part of his days on earth in perfect tranquility and ease.

PLAN TO CUT SOUTH'S G. O. P. REPRESENTATION

Sub-Committee of Republican National Committee Makes Radical Report.

WOULD DROP 89 DELEGATES

The New York Age.

Reduction Proposition To Be Submited To The Republican State Conventions Throughout The Country.

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has made public a report of a sub-committee, which recommends that there be a decrease in the Southern and territorial representation in the next National Convention of the Republican Party.

If the proposed change should be agreed upon there would be a decrease of 89 votes in the next Republican National Convention. This loss would be sustained chiefly by the Southern States. New York would be the only Northern State to suffer, losing two delegates.

Under the plan proposed, the number of delegates-at-large from each State will remain as at present, two for each United Etates Senator. A radical change, however, is made in district representation. Under the present system each Congressional district sends two delegates to a National Convention. Under the plan recommended, a Congressional district will be represented by only one delegate in the next National Convention, unless the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Congress this fall should total 7,500 or higher.

Following is a table showing the proposed decrease by States:

Alabama	8	South Carolina	7
Arkansas	3	Tennessee	3
Florida	4	Texas	16
Georgia	11	Virginia	8
Louisiana	8	Hawaii	4
Mississippi	8	Porto Rico	2
New York	2	Philippine Islands	2
North Carolina	3		

Alaska and the District of Columbia will be entitled to two voting delegates each. The two delegates from each of the other territories—Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, will have a voice, but no vote in the convention.

The effect of the changes will be a decrease in the representation from Southern States and from territories to 16 per cent. of the total voting strength in the convention.

This plan will be submitted to the Republican State Conventions throughout the country with the request that they ratify the action of the National Committee, prior to Jan. 1, 1915. The report was drafted by a special committee composed of Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Senator William E. Bo-

rah of Idaho, and Gov. Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY FORMED IN IOWA

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 7.—Colored students and graduates of the State University have organized a college fraternity, to be known as Kappa Alpha Nu, and is a branch of the national organization of that name, which was founded in 1910 at the University of Indiana, having for its purpose the creation of a social center for colored men in attendance at Northern colleges.

Prof. E. W. Diggs, principal of colored schools of Vincennes, Ind., and present Grand Polemarch of the National grand chapter, assisted by Wm J. Prince, a student of the University of Illinois, and Lieut. Grand Strategus of the National grand chapter, and Paul W. Kane, a student charter member of the National Grand Chapter, were present and inaugurated the new chapter, which is the fourth in existence and is therefore named the Delta chapter, the other three being in the University of Indiana and another, Alpha Chapter, in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington; Beta Chapter, in the University of Illinois, at Champaign, and Gama Chapter, composed of colored college alumni of Indianapolis, Ind.

The charter members of the newly organized chapter are J. W. Crump, J. C. Tymony, Milton F. Fields, E. E. Graves, W. H. Lowery, W. H. Heshears, W. H. London, Jr., E. C. Clayton, A. A. Keene, J. N. Willis, B. L. Duhue, S. Leo Brown, E .A. Carter and W. H. McCree.

LABOR FEDERATION REPLIES TO BROWN

Constitution 9-19-14

Card Declares Ex-Governor, and Those Like Him, Would "Plunge State Into Seas of Blood."

The Georgia Federation of Labor has issued a card, addressed to the "People of Georgia," in which reply is made to that part of ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown's platform relating to labor unionism.

The card is signed by Jerome Jones, as chairman of special committee, and W. C. Puckett and Louie P. Marquardt, and also by S. E. Marks, president of the State feedration, and Robert Fechner, secretary.

After declaring that no attention was paid to Governor Brown's recent attacks on union labor, so long as he uttered them as a private citizen, but that when he incorporated these attacks in his platform for United States senator, the card says:

"Organized labor truly contributed largely to 'Little Joe's' first election. The vote-getting (but, as afterwards proved, specious) slogan of 'Brown and Bread,' won him thousands of votes; for to the wage-earners the wide world over, in all the ages, the promise of more bread by patriot or scheming demagogue has had an alluring effect.

"In those days, and, later, in the early part of his incumbency, Governor Joseph M. Brown thought vastly well of labor unions.

"Did he not know as much about organized labor then as now? It was not until Governor Brown showed a fatal bent of mind to place martial law above civil law—to substitute Mausers and drum-head court-martials for the orderly processes of civil tribunals that organized workingmen and thousands of other citizens sorrowfully parted political company with him.

"The Walker county coal mine affair (the military uselessly rushed there at the request of one of his largest campaign contributors); the Augusta street railway strike; the Georgia railroad strike; in all these instances Governor Brown, in his military zeal, rode roughshod over federal and state constitutions, and grossly violated Georgia statutes; and, at Augusta, innocent, inoffensive citizens were outrageously shot down by his militia.

"Was organized labor alone in protesting against these acts of the governor? No! Scores of newspapers took him severely to task, and Thomas E. Watson, whose home is near Augusta, and who closely investigated the facts of that awful massacre, in several issues of his 'Jeffersonian,' notably in those of July 3 and 10, 1913, excoriated him and his military satraps."

After reciting Mr. Watson's earnestness in his attack on Governor Brown and in his plea that the troops be called away, the card continues:

"Mr. Watson begged the governor to quit violating the law;.

"Mr. Watson's friend, Governor Brown, has not recanted his false and dangerous heresies. The keynote of his recent letters, and of his platform, shows that he is still obsessed with the dangerous notion of military ascendency over civil law.

Organized Labor Not Foreign.

"In order to create prejudice, the ex-governor declares that organized labor is a 'foreign importation.' We say it is not.

"In Georgia, fully 95 per cent are native Americans of good old Anglo-Saxon stock.

"Barring, possibly, the miners' union, every labor organization in the United States is composed, chiefly, of American citizens."

The card then develops the fact that labor unions in one form or another have existed since the early ages, and cites that the head of the miners' union, John Mitchell, was offered a vice presidential nomination. Continuing, the card says:

"Ex-Governor Brown says organized labor is lawless and anarchistic. The only particular instance cited in his 'platform' is the Colorado mine 'war.'

"We frankly admit that American workingmen, in their struggles against greed and tyranny to secure a living wage, and shorter hours, and better working conditions, do things sometimes altogether regrettable—things that were better left undone. So do all other large human aggregations struggling for a cause, however meritorious yea, even divine.

"None of us are perfect, or altogether law-abiding. As heretofore shown, even 'Little Joe,' in his crude, abortive efforts to uphold what he erroneously conceived to be law, violated the law, ran rough-shod over constitutions and statutes.

"We only know that organized labor is the only practical method yet devised by the brains of freemen to get a modicum of justice in their struggle for bread in our industrial life.

"We further know that organized labor, instead of being anarchistic, as 'Little Joe' declares, is a great conservative force. By the only practical principle of 'collective bargaining,' thousands of strikes and other disagreements are averted, which would otherwise occur between large bodies of unorganized employees and their employers.

"Statistics indubitably show that not 5 per cent of the millions of organized working people go on strike during the years which come and go, and that strikes are growing less frequent in the passing years.

"But we say that 'Little Joe' shows his true bent of mind in instancing the Colorado strike. There another governor, Ammons, rushed his military to the mines, and the militia, being largely composed of mine bosses, and in conjunction with the Baldwin-Felts detectives (a gang of thugs unspeakably vile), inaugurated a veritable saturnalia of murder."

The card then presents excerpts from editorials in various newspapers condemning the calling out of the militia in Colorado and taking the position that the mine owners were wrong and that the strikers tried to avoid trouble.

Immigration Laws.

In commenting on immigration, the card says:

"The ex-governor says in his platform that he is in favor of stricter immigration laws.

"Does he not know that the American Federation of Labor has, for twenty years, been the one big active agency appealing for better immigration laws?"

It is then cited that the great corporations want the pauper labor of Europe and that the unions as a matter of self-defense are opposed to indiscriminate immigration.

Compulsory Arbitration.

With reference to compulsory arbitration, the card says:

"'Little Joe' says that if elected he will work for the passage of compulsory arbitration laws. He says that is the way to put a stop to strikes and alleged lawlessness of strikers. And he would compel labor unions to incorporate.

"Organized labor has always been in favor of mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. In nine cases out of ten, when strikes are threatened or occur, it is the employees who freely offer to submit their grievances to fair, unbiased arbitration. In nine cases out of ten it is the corporation which truculently declares 'there is nothing to arbitrate.'"

The case of the strike of the mill operatives now in progress in Atlanta is cited by the card as an instance of this position.

"But this talk of compulsory arbitration in the despotic sense which ex-Governor Brown would inaugurate is just a little wild.

"Mediation, yes. Friendly, impartial arbitration, certainly. The white light of publicity to beat upon employers or employees who refuse to abide the findings of such boards—most assuredly. In few instances would either dare to reject the findings of such impartial boards.

"But compulsory arbitration, in the sense that any law can be passed by state or federal law-making body, which can compel an employer to employ those he does not wish to employ and which will compel any workingman to work for any employer any longer than he is willing to do so, passes our comprehension.

"No compulsory arbitration law can ever be passed in free America, and at the same time be constitutional.

"Involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime, is unthinkable."

The card then declares compulsory arbitration as a mere figment of the brains of unthinking people, and an impossible proposition.

The Farmers' Union.

In discussing the relations of the Farmers' union and organized labor, the card says:

"The ex-governor (who, like 'Joey B.' of Dickens fame) thinks he is 'devilish sly,' speaks of the 'wide difference between such organizations as the Masons or Knights of Pythias or Farmers' union,' etc., and organized labor. Aha! 'it is to laugh!'

"Of course, there is no particular similarity between either labor unions and farmers' unions, and such fraternal and beneficent orders as the Masons and Knights of Pythias, etc.

"'Little Joe' merely wanted an excuse to mention the Farmers' union in order to try and prejudice the country unionist against the city unionist. But his little game won't work!"

The belief is declared that the farmers of Georgia will "see through this little game," and that they realize that union labor has always co-operated with them.

Continuing on this subject, the card says:

"The Farmers' union, as we understand the principles and purposes of that splendid organization, are co-operating, as we are, to get fair returns for the fruits of their toil.

"To crush one organization would probably mean in the end the undoing of the other.

"One cannot be the sworn enemy of the one and a true friend of the other.

"And, unless we are very mistaken, the cunning efforts of the ex-governor to seek to get the votes of the Farmers' union by endeavoring to prejudice union labor in their eyes will fall utterly flat.

The "Nigger" Question.

"We briefly refer to the grossly unjust effort of ex-Governor Brown to lug in the negro in order to further prejudice organized labor.

"The 'nigger' question is generally the last and most desperate resort of demagogues to win votes.

"'Little Joe' says organized labor is 'affiliated' with negroes and helping them form unions, and that this will lead to 'social equality.'

"A more false and cowardly assertion has never been made. 'Little Joe' knows that there is not a single white labor unionist in Georgia, or the south, who would stand for that sort of thing."

After declaring that union labor would "shed its last drop of blood" before this should become anything but a "white man's country," the card says:

"Ninety-eight per cent of organized labor in Georgia is composed of white people.

"It is true that we see no harm in negroes forming unions among themselves in certain of the trades. They are human beings. Whatever will tend to make better citizens of themselves benefits not only the black race, but the whites. The best white people in the south hold forth a helping hand to this unfortunate people in things material and moral.

"This is as it should be. And if, as in the case of the whites, the blacks can better their moral and material condition by forming co-operative labor organizations among themselves, we say, in God's name, let them do it.

Great Seal of State.

"Ex-Governor Brown charges that organized labor sets its union label above 'the great seal of the state.' Such charge is absurd. Positively pusillanimous. The members of labor unions have sense and patriotism enough to know that the laws of the nation and state are supreme over any organization whatsoever.

"In every community in America it is well known that the organized workmen are among the most skilled, intelligent, respectable and law-abiding of the various crafts, trades and vocations. It is so in Georgia. It is so everywhere. And the little man from Marietta knows it.

"But his silly attempt to characterize thousands of his fellow citizens as law-breakers and anarchists, etc., because here and there violence is shown in strikes, will fall of its graceless purpose, viz., to get votes."

The card declares its belief that Governor Brown wantonly violated the law in his calling out the militia during the Georgia railroad strike, and declares that men of his type given power would "plunge the country in seas of blood, through their short-sighted, misguided policies."

"Does ex-Governor Brown think that the American Federation of Labor encourages lawlessness more than the National Manufacturers' association? Does he forget the Mulhall expose? Why does he not condemn the lawless National Manufacturers' association?"

Here the card cites an editorial from The New York World on the subject of the policy of the National Manufacturers' association, in which union labor is given credit for taking away much of the powers it had heretofore wielded.

The card concludes as follows:

"Let the ex-governor (for we bear him no malice) take a day off and commune with himself. He will perhaps see the grievous errors of his ways political.

"He will rightly conclude that men are not successfully led or driven by hate and bitterness, inspired either by efforts to acquire wealth or by that unholy political ambition which, for selfish ends, would sow the dragon's teeth of discord and prejudice among different classes of society. He will thus become a wiser and a better man, and be deserving of the great honors he has received from the people of our beloved state."

In Birmingham last week at the County Republican Convention the Negro Republicans were excluded from the convention, and then they raised a howl. In Montgomery where the Negroes were in the vast majority and where there were only three white men, the Negro voted to send the white men off to the State Convention. It is likely that these white men will go to the State Convention and vote to exclude every Negro who may show his head. In Birmingham the white men excluded the Negroes; in Montgomery the Negroes excluded themselves.

Colored Alabama 7/25/14

Political (Except Appointments) — 1914

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

UNION - STAR

JUN 26 1914

NEGROES IN OFFICE.

President Wilson has done well in paying little attention to the professional negro haters in Washington, and it is refreshing to learn that, despite the attacks of Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, and others of his calibre, the position of recorder of deeds of Washington, an office that has been filled for many years by a negro, will continue to be filled by a man of that race.

President Wilson's replacing one negro recorder, who is a Republican, with another well-educated negro, who is a Democrat, is perfectly proper. If he had yielded to the clamor of the "fire eaters" of his own party, and given the office to a white man, he would have been justly criticised.

But when the last word has been said, the bare fact remains that the placing of negroes in office has been a most prolific source of race hatred on the one hand, and has resulted in moral and political injury to the negro on the other. He has been made the football of scheming politicians—Republican and Democratic alike. He has been taught the financial value of the colored vote, when he should have been learning the value of a better standard of morality, and the value of hard work.

One graduate from Booker Washington's Tuskegee school, going out into the world, taking his place among the members of his own race, and showing by example what applied education can do for the black man—such a man is more of an inspiration than a thousand negro recorders, or negro judges.

New York Sun

WILSON REBUKES HIS NEGRO CRITICS

...elegation He Will Not ... the Segregation ... Order.

...ITS EFFECT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson had a sharp clash to-day with a delegation of negroes over the order in force in the executive departments segregating the negro from the white employees.

The issue is one of long standing. It has been accentuated under the present Administration with so many Southern officeholders. An organization of Southern whites has fanned the controversy by insistent public demands that the races be segregated.

The speeches and cross-questioning of the negro visitors became so pointed that the President sharply rebuked their leader, W. Monroe Trotter of Boston, and notified the deputation that if it came again to the White House it would have to select another spokesman, because the Boston man would not be received in that capacity.

After the visitors retired from the President's room there was another lively tilt with Secretary Tumulty. In the lobby outside of the secretary's office, the delegation was soon surrounded by a group of reporters and began to narrate what had taken place inside. They frankly told the newspaper men what the President had said and attempted in some cases to quote literally from the colloquy.

Secretary Tumulty learned what was going on and, coming out of his office, called Trotter aside and read him a lecture on the ethics of White House visiting. Trotter was profuse in his apologies and asked the newspaper men not to print what he had given to them.

The visitors received scant comfort. The President told them plainly that he would not ask for the rescinding of the segregation order in the departments and expressed his sympathy with the policy. He explained that it was not for racial reasons that he favored segregation but for the orderly conduct of the public business.

President Wilson, after listening to the negroes, told them that his experience with their spokesman was the most unpleasant he had ever had with any man since he had been in the White House. The President felt keenly the thrusts made at him, the threats of political reprisals and the references to the late election results, and told the callers that never had any man talked to him in the way their leader did.

Mr. Wilson made it plain that he was not to be awed by threats of political extinction. He explained the vexations and cares of his high office and the impossible task of trying to please people of widely varying thought.

One of the negroes insisted to-night that the President talked much as Mr. Taft did in the last months of his term in the White House—as though he did not care very much whether he kept the job or not.

In the delegation that called to present the complaint were W. M. Trotter of Boston, the Rev. Byron Gunner of Kilburn, N. Y.; M. W. Spencer of Wilmington, N. C., and several pastors of negro churches in Washington and the vicinity.

Their chief complaint was against Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster-General Burleson and Comptroller of the Currency Williams. The delegation was armed with resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature and letters from several Democratic Representatives from Massachusetts.

They quoted Representatives Thacher and Peters of Massachusetts, both Democrats, and reminded the President that Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts, who had written a letter to the President urging him to rescind the segregation order, was the only Democratic Governor in an Eastern State to be reelected.

EQUITY CONGRESS WILL NATURALIZE CITY'S WESTINDIANS

Successful Civic Orgaaization Plans to Convince Island Brethren of Need of Becoming Citizens

The New York News.

POLICE CAPT. KUHN TO SPEAK

4-14-'14

Resolutions Passed by Harlem Organization Amid General Enthusiasm to Undertake Work of Recruiting Greater Civic Strength by Setting Apart Sundays for Citizenship Lectures.

Sunday, April 5, at Equity Congress, a resolution was introduced that Equity Congress should devote the fourth Sabbath in each month to the political education of aliens, or naturalization. After a lengthy debate, a motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Congress is particularly interested in the movement, as there are quite a number of aliens who, because of a lack of knowledge of procedure, are deprived of citizenship. The question produced much discussion and aroused great interest, not only among the members and citizens, but among a large number of West Indians who attended the meeting.

At the next meeting, Sunday, April 12, the well-known and popular policeman, Captain Kune, will address the Congress.

Mr. W. T. R. Richardson, in introducing a resolution to devote the fourth Sunday in each month to instruction to aliens on naturalization, said that in his congressional district there were a number of aliens who were willing to become citizens, and look up to the Stars and Stripes, but who on acount of the lack of knowing how to become citizens had remained dormant. Those aliens, principally West Indians, had realized to some extent the importance of citizenship.

Utica Daily Press

July 1

PRESIDENT AND NEGRO OFFICEHOLDERS.

As the Fall elections approach Northern Democrats begin to display their periodical solicitude for the colored vote. During the presidential campaign following Mr. Wilson's nomination Campaign Managers McCombs and McAdoo gave out the assurance that places assigned negroes by existing custom would go to negroes still. Negro Democrats would simply replace negro Republicans. Largely upon the strength of this pledge there was a strong pro-Wilson movement among negro voters. It has been declared and generally accepted as a fact that many negro votes were cast for the Democratic nominees, dissatisfaction among negroes toward the Republican party contributing to the effect. Then came the demand that the promise made by Messrs. McCombs and McAdoo should be fulfilled. And therewith arose the inevitable opposition by Senators and Representatives from certain Southern States. The President duly appointed a negro to the post of Register of the Treasury, held by a negro under Democratic as well as Republican Administrations. It quickly became evident that the Southern Senators belligerent on this question would not permit him to be confirmed. So he quietly and gracefully withdrew, the President naming a near-Indian, Gabe E. Parker of Oklahoma, in his stead. Now the term of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia has expired. This post, customarily assigned a negro, had been held by a Georgia negro. Senator Hoke Smith has a candidate who is a Georgia white man. He and Senators Tillman, John Sharp Williams and Vardaman are insistent that no negro be named. The President can hardly escape considerable embarrassment, whatever course he may pursue.

Hitherto President Wilson has not extended to such matters his mastery over Congress. Intent upon getting his reform measures through—having, as he said upon one well-remembered occasion, a single-track mind—he has given Congressmen their own way with patronage claimed by them. He has wished not to handicap his program by any side-issues or frictions of this kind. Hence the Senators opposing any negro appointments even secured from him the appointment of a white man, a Missourian, as Minister to the negro Republic of Haiti—rather a queer proceeding for them, we must say. But the issue is again up, the President has gotten through Congress all except the final round of his legislative program, and the elections are near at hand. Recently the President refused to turn down Attorney General McReynolds' recommendation that Robert Terrell, colored, a municipal judge of the District of Columbia, be granted reappointment. And now he may or may not appoint a negro to the recordership of deeds. The Northern Congressmen who have a considerable negro electorate in their States or districts are concerning themselves, so that the Southerners no longer hold the field alone. It may develop into an unpleasant fight. Our own idea is that the belligerents should let the President appoint a negro Recorder of Deeds if he shall so choose.

WILSON WITH GUILTY HEADS

President Thinks McAdoo and Burleson Segregation Policy Right and Says So

The Amsterdam News 11/28/14.

REBUKES EDITOR FOR PROTEST

Son of South in White House as Nation's Chief Executive Indignantly Quarrels with Independent Equal Rights League Spokesman for Timely Words Against His Cabinet Officials.

The brave, courageous and well-balanced attitude of William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, and spokesman for a delegation of members of the Independent Equal Rights League, which called at the White House last Thursday to protest to President Wilson against the segregation of colored employees in the Government departments, should be commended by all lovers of fair play regardless of nationality. Just how weak and indiscreet Mr. Wilson has been since he was placed at the head of the nation may be gleaned from newspapers which have all along been rather friendly to his administration. The New York World, one of the strongest mediums in the country for the rights of all people, says editorially and under the heading of "No Jim Crow Government:"

No President ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of colored men who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color-line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the colored clerks, but explained that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the colored people." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century white clerks and colored clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The World keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years a colored man has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent "friction;" yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the colored employees of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice.

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against colored employees.

Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

W. Preston Moore's Opinion.

Editor The Amsterdam News, 17 W. 135th St., New York City.

Dear Sir: The deplorable incident and experience of Editor Wm. Monroe Trotter of the Boston Guardian, chairman of the National Independent Equal Rights League, on the 12th inst. at the hands of President Wilson, to our mind, is another instance of "The New Freedom" Virginian now occupying the Executive Mansion to nationalize and popularize Ethiopian-American segregation in the great American Government—an example of incomprehensible indifference.

Chairman Trotter's respectful but forceful presentation of the League's protest against segregation in the Government service truly represented a fine spirit of fearless frankness in the premises, and Mr. Trotter's attitude and behaviour should be unreservedly catalogued with the wise statesmanship and boldness of Patriot Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses, on the 29th of May, 1765 (his 29th birthday) when he delivered his famous speech in favor of his resolution denying the authority of England to lay the Stamp Tax on Virginia. Patriot Henry represented the undeveloped sentiment of 75 per cent of the colonists and Hero William Monroe Trotter represented the increasing spirit of 99 per cent of the Ethiopian-Americans in seeking Presidential redress concerning the elimination of segregation in the departments of the Federal Government at Washington and elsewhere.

The President has assumed the role of a military dictator to the Ethiopian-American citizens in North America. One may not reason with or speak to a superior Government official. An official may not be criticised. He can do no wrong. This was clearly exemplified in the suspension of the interview with Chairman Trotter and his delegation when they dared to criticize the segregation policy of President Woodrow Wilson.

The Evening Post, the New York World and the New York Tribune were the trinity of Caucasian-American national daily publications to come to the defense of the Ethiopian-American race in this very shocking episode of the President's rashness and unprecedented action in the premises. The editorial of the New York World on Friday morning was exceptionally good and ennobling, a most forceful argument for justice in behalf of the struggling Ethiopian-American race.

Woodrow Wilson, the man, must not forget the fact that he is a minority President, his election being the expression of a depressed inertia of the electorate in the Western and Northern States, and future history is likely to label him a "political misfit"—timid neutrality, acquiescence in the violated Hague conventions, disregarding the ruthless invasion of peace-loving Belgium, the encouragement of race segregation, and the unprecedented disregard of human rights—are some of the measures future historians will record against the present President. 'Tis sad but true!

Under "The New Freedom" of Woodrow Wilson North American integrity may become secondary in the minds of men everywhere; neutrality negligible; treaties only a scrip, and race segregation the mandate of the hour—the crowning of North American civilization with laurels of race differentiation promoted by the Wilson Administration 1912-1916.

Intellectual integrity has no meaning in "Watchful Waiting" except race segregation and Wilson egotism. What more may one expect from a scion of the ante bellum bourbon species temporarily empowered with the government of a great and progressive nation.

To quote the New York Tribune, Wilson's boastful remarks that "He had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races," is another illustration "of a theorist gone astray." President Wilson well knows, as also the entire world, that Ethiopian-American clerks and Caucasan-American clerks, yes, for a period of 49 years, have worked peacefully and faithfully together in the Government service, so why segregation now? President Wilson has not fought the segregation battles of his subordinates by the promulgation of an available and consistent equal-right policy between the races in the various Government departments. Away with Wilson in 1916 forever! Voters stand shoulder to shoulder in 1916 regardless of party affiliations and eliminate this political porcupine from the general Government horizon!

To the electorate segregation must be eliminated from the Government service whether on land or sea. The worm of segregation destroys allegiance and discipline, but the sterling common sense of a faithful and brave race will continue to fight race segregation with a consideration and determination second to none, because segregation is an example of inspired ignorance tolerated by executive authority and audacity.

The race question is not going to be settled until it is settled right. And that will be when the race shall be accorded as "a full equal in every respect before the law, a fully recognized citizen, a human soul entitled to every privilege incident to a personality."

Justice and religion should go forward in co-operation. A great Southern Caucasian-American educator has truthfully said: "If humanity and religion mean anything, they mean good will to man and the application of the eternal principles of justice and righteousness now and always." So, if apportunity and equality mean anything, they mean equal rights and opportunities to all races and the application

WM. MONROE TROTTER
Secretary National Independent Equal Rights League.

MAURICE W. SPENCER
Who Secured Hearing For Committee.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

21 November 1914

The Segregation Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: You are quite right, the negro segregation question *is* a political question. How can a matter that is paramount to every other issue, the singling out of an entire class of our citizenry for the infliction of a grave injustice, be otherwise?

How the great questions of tariffs, Trusts, monetary systems, and even war itself, pale into insignificance when compared with the fundamental one of absolute justice to every citizen and body of citizens of our republic! And yet, Mr. Wilson, the great historian and statesman, does not see this.

Where is the common-sense of the Burlesons and McAdoos, that they do not see how badly their conduct is impairing the usefulness of the Administration, even if they are not big enough to do justice for justice's own sake?

In the big way this is a humane question; and in the big way this is a political question.

I am one of those who idealize Mr. Wilson, and although an enrolled Republican, I have deemed it a privilege to be permitted to cast my vote for him. But on this segregation issue, I would vote against him in spite of all other issues. Discrimination against the humblest of our citizens by the Government, no matter what excuse may be offered, should not be for one moment tolerated—and there is no doubt in my mind that there are tens of thousands of others who think likewise.

Mr. Wilson's "friction" excuse is pathetic—how can such a big man be guilty of such an obvious ostrich "stunt"? He would be fairer to himself and his friends if he came out openly and declared his prejudices—if he has any. Otherwise, the only fair thing for him to do is to "segregate" this entire affair away from public consideration by treating the negroes as a man should treat men according to their rights and merits.

ABRAHAM L. SHONGUT.

New York, November 16.

We have said more times than one that the government at Washington in its segregation policy was offending ten million Negroes. This was political carelessness, indifference. For in event of war, to suggest a thing that is more than abstract or speculative it would be a fearful thing to think of the ten millions as enemies. This is the practical side, the political side, not to speak of the inhumanity wrapped up in a treatment that is no less than racial [illegible] tempt.

Those who have gone to W[illegible] ton for the past fifty years ister our affairs were n[illegible] than we present set a [illegible] Why should those men [illegible] it was necessary [illegible] ordinary thing [illegible] crimination? [illegible] government ans[illegible] the people. Th[illegible] mand of the [illegible]

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political (except appointments) - 1914.

PRESIDENT WILSON CHARGES INSULT TO COVER ENDORSEMENT OF SEGREGATION

The Guardian 11/14/14

Chief Executive of Nation in violation of his word of honor given when votes were wanted comes out after two years and declares segregation benefit to colored race and done to avoid racial friction—When told clerks worked together 50 years President declares delegate offensive in manner — Audience given front page on Washington Times and Star — Mass Meeting set for Sunday in Washington Church — No political threat made —delegation gets President's hand

(Special to the Guardian.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1914.—The delegation of the National Independent Political Rights League had an historic audience today at the White House with President Woodrow Wilson, democrat and Southern-born, against color segregation of government employees. It was rendered sensational by the endeavor of delegate Wm. Munroe Trotter to reply to and refute the elaborate defense of such segregation by the President, which Pres. Wilson tried to stop by taking offense, based solely on the tone and "evident passion" of Trotter's voice. Mr. Trotter told the President he misinterpreted his earnestness and was urged to charge passion. He continued his reply for some time, however, and the President finally said everything was all right. Nevertheless the White House gave to the press the statement that Trotter insulted the President.

W. MUNROE TROTTER.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON STAR.

Washington Evening Star, Nov. 12, 1914.)

William Monroe Trotter of Boston, secretary of the National Independent Equal Rights League of the United States, as spokesman of a delegation of Colored men, which was received by the President this morning to discuss the question of segregation of the Colored employees in administrative departments of the government, received a rebuke from the President for the aggressiveness of his attitude. The President went so far as to say that he would not receive the delegation again if Secretary Trotter was to be its spokesman.

The President is known to have said in effect that the spokesman's manner was offensive beyond his previous experience in the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams in the Treasury and Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices. President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question and had been assured there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the Negroes.

He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the Negroes. The President said he was deeply interested in the Negro race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the Negro people was complete independence of white people, and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Claims Equal Rights.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the President, declaring the Negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the Negroes had equal rights with whites, and that those rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the two races before segregation was begun.

President Wilson listened to what they had to say, and then told the delegation that Trotter was losing control of his temper, and that he (the President) would not discuss the matter further with him.

After leaving the President's private office, Trotter, Maurice V. Spencer and others of the delegation declared their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing."

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee he question was not a political one, and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

Calls Segregation Unfair.

"The Colored people object to the government undertaking to interpret this treatment of them in the way of sympathy and help and charity for the benefit of dependent wards," Secretary Trotter later quoted himself as having said in reply to the President. "The Colored American is a full fledged, absolutely equal citizen under the law.

"Segregation is in itself an injury and denial of the equality of citizenship. It is unfair to separate the Afro-American when there is no similar segregation of the Semitic, Teutonic, Latin, Celtic or Slavic government employees.

"It is entirely contrary to the facts," Skelton Williams, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson, because of their own racial prejudices.

Humiliating and Degrading.

"It would be impossible for us, things are the basis of civilization." were we willing, to make the Colored people of the United States regard segregation as anything other than humiliating and degrading."

The delegation consisted, in addition to Trotter, of Rev. Byron Gunner of Hillburn, N. Y.; Thomas Walker, chairman of the local branch; M. W. Spencer of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. E. E. Ricks, pastor of the First Baptist Church of West Washington; F. Morris Murray of Virginia. Addresses were made by President Gunner, M. W. Spencer and Secretary Trotter.

The delegation presented a resolution of the Massachusetts legislature and letters from several Massachusetts democratic members of Congress protesting against race segregation in federal government departments.

There will be a mass meeting held in Asbury M. E. Church, 11th and F streets, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

REPORT IN EVENING TIMES UNDER THE HEADING:

WILSON GIVES REPRIMAND TO DELEGATES TO COLORED BODY

"President rebukes William Monroe Trotter for Statements made and questions asked at the White House.

"Delegation had threatened to advise all voters of race to cast ballots against Democratic party." the Times said:

(Washington Evening Times, Nov. 12, 1914.)

Warm words passed today between President Wilson and a delegation of Colored men who called at the White House to protest against the continuation of segregation at the Treasury and other departments of the Federal Government.

False Charge of Insult.

Declaring that never since he has been in office has he been addressed in such an insulting fashion, the President told William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, a Colored man, secretary of the National Independence Equal Rights League, that if ever again he consented to receive representatives of the league, that body would have to select another spokesman.

The delegation will hold a mass meeting at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church here next Sunday to protest against what the members declared on leaving the White House, was an "entirely disappointing" expression from the President as to his position on the matter.

Take Charge of Threat.

The delegation is the same which sought unsuccessfully before the recent elections to see the President, and then threatened to advise all Colored voters of the country to vote against the Democratic ticket.

Audience of Nearly An Hour.

The delegation was supposed to be with the President only fifteen minutes. As it was it was closeted with him for nearly an hour, while the Secretary of Commerce and other callers on the list were compelled to wait.

In the meantime the members of the delegation, after delivering their set speeches and hearing the President's reply, attempted to cross-examine him. He answered several of the questions put to him by the secretary of the league, but as these grew more objectionable in character, the President showed his indignation.

Previously, however, he had told the delegation that, while he believed that segregation in the departments was for the best interests of both races in order to overcome racial friction and wished in every way to assist the Colored race toward its independent development, he would investigate any individual cases of discrimination which they might from time to time present to him.

President Endorses Segregation.

The President refused to regard the mater from a political standpoint and indicated his indifference toward the previously conveyed threats of the league that it would oppose all Democratic candidates in the future. (This part of report overdrawn.) The problem, he declared was a human one and one which the best thought of the Adminsitration had decided to be best solved by segregation, but segregation under such circumstances that the Colored civil service employees would have equal advantages in the way of working conditions.

What Was Called Insult.

"What the President told us," said Secretary Trotter as he left the White House, "was entirely disappointing. His statement that segregation was intended to prevent racial friction is not supported by facts. For fifty years Colored and white employees had worked together. It was not until the present Administration came in that segregation was drastically introduced, and only because of the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, Secretary McAdoo, and Secretary Burleson.

A Warm Session.

"It was a warm session, boys," declared Trotter, winking his eye at the newspapermen as he left the White House.

The Delegation.

Others in the delegation included the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hillburn, N. Y., president of the league; Thomas Walker, chairman of the Washington branch of the league; M. W. Spencer, of Wilmington; the Rev. E. E. Recks, pastor of the First Baptist church of West Washington, and F. Morris Murray, of Virginia, all Colored.

Addresses were made by Trotter, Gunner, Walker and Spencer, although the principal, and, from the President's standpoint the only objectionable remarks were uttered by Trotter.

They presented copies of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts legislature, and letters from Congressmen Thatcher, Mitchell and Gallivan of Masachusetts, all Democrats, protesting against the separation of the races in the Government service.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

A great many reports are coming to us from various regions to the effect that the Progressive Party in the South is trying to become purely a white man's party, or a lily white party.

This means that the leaders of the Progressive Party will have to play a double game, posing as friends of the Negro in the North and West, where the Negro vote is important and as enemies of the Negro in the South, where the Negro vote is not always counted.

This is a difficult task for any party to perform, and we should like to know definitely where the Progressive Party stands on this question. There are about four hundred thousand Negro voters in the North and West who would like to have this question answered

New York Press

16 November 1914

NEGROES HIT AT WILSON

Mass Meeting Declares President Draws Color Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Members of the delegation which went to the White House last week with a protest against race segregation in Government departments laid their case before a mass meeting of negroes here to-day.

The meeting adopted a protest to the American people against "the pronounced tendency in American law and public opinion to draw the color line."

"We make this appeal at this time," said the statement, "because it has been ascertained by us from the highest authority in the Nation that it is the policy of the Federal Government to draw the color line, to make what the newspapers of the country denominate and denounce as 'Jim Crow government.'"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 3

WILSON-TROTTER INCIDENT INTERESTS ENTIRE WORLD

The Chicago Defender

A Few Facts Culled from the Famous Interview and Some Opinions Expressed by the Daily Newspapers—Mr. Gillum's Remarks.

Mr. Trotter and his companions accomplished one thing. They forced the administration to come out in the open on the segregation question. Heretofore there have been more or less qualified statements on that subject ranging from a denial that there is actual separation of the races in the government offices to assertions that the heads of the administration did not authorize it. At this point it is interesting to hear what Mr. Trotter says. The Chicago Defender received the following telegram Tuesday:

"Boston, Mass., Nov. 16.—Chicago Defender: Your congratulations received and read at Washington meeting Sunday. Many thanks. I did not insult President Wilson, nor lose my temper. He, however, insulted every intelligent, self-respecting member of the race.—W. M. Trotter."

The incident has been the talk of the nation. Despite the president's statement to the contrary, it has become a political issue. The daily newspapers have discussed it, both North and South. By far the most forcible opinion of the matter was an editorial in the Chicago Tribune of November 13. Following is an extract:

"It may be admitted that segregation satisfies the prejudices and meets the practical ideas of a great majority of whites, North and South. The difficulty is that it does not meet the approval of at least the northern conscience The ideal of equality in citizenship persists as one of the cherished ideals of American citizens, and when a citizen—at least a northerner—finds that it has become inconvenient to defend or accept that ideal he becomes restless.

"Therefore theoretically he is always granting the Negro full rights, and practically he always is denying them. And he is much happier when the question is not raised at all; when whites and blacks adjust themselves to each other by tolerance and reserve, by consideration of undoubted prejudices, by the simple process of slipping along somehow.

"In a fashion the question is more aggravated in the North than in the South. In the South the rule of white dominance is established and maintained without question. [illegible] accepts the South's judgment as to its own necessities. In the North there is at least a theoretical concession that the Negro is fully established in all political and social rights. In the latter respect this is a fiction, although our laws maintain it true and the courts are supposed to enforce the law.

"We do not have much trouble in compromising, and, in the hope that the question has inherent in it its own solution, we are best satisfied when the situation is not irritated. Mr. Wilson did irritate it, and to no purpose. He ought to have known that the nation does not know what to do and that he as the head of the nation had no authority to declare any principles or announce any programs.

"We are not ready to concede that any body of citizenship has less standing under the law than any other. It is true, but to admit it officially is offensive. Mr. Wilson could have avoided the interview and that was the only sensible thing he could have done. If the South wishes to make any such issue as this it will find that the North, where prejudice is violent, is nevertheless restless when as a part of the nation it is asked to declare that the main principle of the nation is a piece of hypocrisy and does not apply where it is inconvenient."

* * *

The South takes another view of the matter in the following extract from an editorial in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of November 14:

The Trouble with Our Race Problem.

"The ballot box, the political trough and sycophant are fundamentally responsible for practically every instance of racial friction in this country. There has been no racial friction in Alabama since the Negro found his permanent status thirteen years ago.

"The white house incident of Thursday, wherein the president of the United States was offended by an intolerable Boston Negro, will indirectly give the Republican politicians an opportunity to indicate the future attitude of their party toward the Negro race in this country. It is evident that the Negroes in many Eastern and Northern cities intend to bring the question of race segregation in Washington to an issue insofar as it may lie in their power to do so. The Negro race will look to its old despoiler, the Republican party, for sympathy and support. Will the race look in vain? We think not. It is too much to hope that Republican leaders will be brave enough to meet the issue frankly—there are too many Negro voters in the doubtful states, and if there is any one thing the Republican party needs at this time it is votes.

"If we did not know the inherent weakness and the ancient mainstay of the Republican party we might hope that inasmuch as that party has eliminated the Southern Negro from its councils the party would now recognize the folly and injustice of further deception and spoliation of the Negro everywhere."

* * *

The Buffalo Express under date of November 14 said, among other things:

"According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun: 'The visitors received scant comfort. The president told them plainly that he would not ask for the rescinding of the segregation order in the departments, and expressed his sympathy with the policy. He explained that it was not for racial reasons that he favored segregation, but for the orderly conduct of public business.' It is curious, then, that this friction never was heard of until the incoming of the present administration. And doesn't separation mean that there must be practically a duplicate set of clerks in each department? Can that possibly make for efficiency and economy? Mr. Wilson, worthy man, has not yet passed the stage of regarding every person with a pigmented skin as an 'uncle' or 'mammy' who is seeking broken victuals or their equivalent."

* * *

In Regard to the Wilson-Trotter Episode.

Mr. Trotter and his committee should consider they played an extra good luck to escape a more severe

PLAN NATION WIDE MOVE

The Amsterdam News.

Colored Progressives Secure Right to Establish Here

Central Organization

MEN HIGH UP APPROVE IDEA

County Members' Special Committee Confers With Famous Heads of County, State and Nation, Who Are Wholly Impressed With Efforts of Aggressive Leaders, Their Followers

Last Saturday evening a number of the Colored Progressive members of the County Committee, many of whom are leaders in the various Assembly Districts, where there is a large colored vote, met at their regular meeting place, Thomas Hall, 89 West 134th street, for the purpose of discussing plans to strengthen their small organization, and of adding votes to the National Progressive party. A committee of six, Messrs J. C. Thomas, Dr. A. A. Kellogg, Dr A. S. Reed, W. Woodruff Chisum, J. W. Moses, J. E. Robinson and John M. Royall, who has been selected as leader to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late John R. Gleed, was appointed. Monday this committee, with Hon. John W. Batdorf, leader of the 21st Assembly District, and a member of the Progressive party, who is rendering valuable services to the people, called at Progressive headquarters, 32 Washington square, and conferred with Hon. Francis W. Bird, chairman of the County Committee, and Hon. Theodore Douglas Robinson, the chairman of the State Committee. Both Mr. Bird, who has led the county voters in two or three successful campaigns, and Mr. Robinson, under whose careful guidance the Progressives in the State has been fully organized, expressed their approval of a central organization for the colored members of the party, and fully indorsed the selection of Mr. Royall as leader. The committee explained to both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Bird, who are high up in the party's council, the imperative need of an organization, and contended that inasmuch as the bulk of the colored Progressive vote was in Greater New York, this city should be the headquarters for the country.

At the next meeting the Colored Progressives will reorganize, elect officers, and discuss plans to organize every city and county in the State. Colored Progressive leaders behind the movement in the various Assembly Districts are: 7th, Chas. W. B Mitchell; 9th, Thomas B. Skrine; 11th Dr A. S. Reed; 13th, J. E. Robinson; 17th, B. L. Deveaux; 19th, J. B Brown; 20th, James E. C. Alexander; 21st, James C. Thomas; 24th, Thomas A. Coles; 25th, James McCadden; 26th, H. Dennis; 27th, John T. Gallohern; 28th, Augustus Shields; 29th, P. J. Hazelton; 30th, J. M. Greene; 31st, J. O. Moses. Others who are also members of the County Committee with the leaders and who are helping to organize are: Robert A Williams, C. M. Moten, A. E. Stour

Dr. A. A. Kellogg, W. W. Chisum, F S. Grant, George Voting and James C. Thomas, Jr.

NEGROES REPUDIATE PRESIDENT'S CRITIC

New York Times

Send Letters to the White House Saying Trotter Is Only Seeking Political Notoriety.

1914

WILSON'S AID TO THE RACE

Recently Advanced Two Colored Employes—Others in Departments Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Politicians were much interested today regarding the final outcome of the Administration's policy for the segregation of negroes in the Government departments, which led to the clash yesterday at the White House between President Wilson and W. Monroe Trotter of Boston, spokesman for a delegation of negroes representing the National Independent Equal Rights League. Telegrams and letters were received at the White House today from negroes repudiating Trotter, whose language gave offense to the President. Some of these communications were from negro employes of departments.

President Wilson is not in the least concerned as to the effect the Administration's policy may have on the national election in 1916. He told the delegation yesterday that it was a matter of entire indifference to him how the negroes of the country voted, provided he was convinced in his own mind that what he was doing was the right thing to do. The President, it was recalled today, has done much for the individual negro employes of the departments in cases where he believed that long and faithful service should be regarded.

Within the last few months the President signed orders advancing two negro messengers to clerkship grades because he considered that their loyalty to the Government deserved recognition. These men were Richard Green, for many years messenger to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, who has guarded the door of the Secretary of State for forty-five years.

Wade H. Carter of Oakland, Cal., employed in the General Land Office, sent a letter to the White House informing Secretary Tumulty that Trotter did not represent the opinion of the negro employes of the Government. Other letters intimated that Trotter was an agitator seeking political capital, and that hard-working and thoughtful negroes in the departments deplore the manner in which the question has been handled.

In some quarters the fear was expressed that the Equal Rights League would continue to agitate the subject by having the Administration's segregation policy discussed on the floor of the Senate and House.

Political (Except appointments) - 1914

NO JIM-CROW GOVERNMENT.

No President ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it recently in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the Chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim-Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color-line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the Negro clerks, but explained that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century white clerks and Negro clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The World keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim-Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years a Negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent "friction;" yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the Negro employees of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice.

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against Negro employees.

Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim-Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents.—New York World.

* * *

We regret the President has again permitted himself to display irritation to those who went to him as Chief Executive of the nation, and refused to answer questions put to him about the treatment of public employees.

When the women who are striving to secure equal suffrage approached him he took refuge behind the prerogative that every private citizen, but no public official, has the right to exercise a display of temper, and a declaration that he must refuse to be catechized.

For the second time he has permitted himself to lose his temper when confronted by a delegation of citizens asking him to take action about a matter that is embarrassing to him. A number of Negroes, representing various Negro organizations, appealed to him to forbid the segregation of Negroes in the departments at Washington. The spokesman of the delegation reminded him of campaign pledges made, and stated that they did not come to him to ask charity, but as American citizens to demand equal treatment to that accorded other American citizens.

The President of the United States is presumed to be the servant of all the people; he is not the master, but the servant. The President is, as is every public official, the servant of those who elect him, paid by them to administer the affairs of government.

The President's Rights Defined.

Every human being, whether a servant or a master, is entitled to courteous consideration, and should be safe from personally offensive criticism. So the President and every other public servant should be subject only to that criticism which is just and proper, uttered in a courteous manner. But he, as every other servant, is the subject of proper criticism, and has not the right to refuse to answer proper questions upon the ground of offended dignity.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that he should give the exhibitions of offended dignity upon occasions when women, who have not a vote, and Negroes, who are the weaker race, are those who appeal to him. If he believes that the policy of segregation should be adopted by the United States Government, he should have no hesitation in so stating frankly and giving his reasons therefor. If he believes that the different races of which the people of the United States are composed should each be segregated, he has a right so to believe and so state. Has he a right as President to act in accord with that belief?

Does the President of the United States believe that as a matter of governmental policy citizens of African extraction should be treated differently, from citizens of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Slav, or Latin extraction? Is the President of the United States, the Chief Executive officer of the greatest Republic in the world, that has opened its doors as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, willing to stand before the peoples of the earth as giving the sanction of his great personality and high office to the perpetuation of race prejudice? Is it to be the policy of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, that any race is to be set aside as distinguished from another race?

Is the President willing to have himself quoted as authority and cited as an example by those of lower order and brutal instincts who in States where there are a large number of persons of different race favor putting one class above the law and another of different color beyond the protection of the law?

Where Will Segregation Stop?

At what point will the Government as Government stop the segregation of different races? As we conceive the purpose of this Government it is to treat every individual as equal before the eyes of the law—black or white, red or yellow, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic—whatever the breed, whatever the creed, matters not, at least should matter not to the public official charged with the duty of serving all the people.

The humblest American citizen of full Negro blood is in the eyes of the law the full equal of the most powerful citizen of the purest Anglo-Saxon descent.

The public servant elected by the people, paid by the people, owes to the humblest citizen the same protection and the same treatment accorded to the most powerful. Neither breed nor creed, neither culture nor vocation, should determine the treatment accorded to a citizen by a servant.

We are distressed that the President has allied himself with those who believe in the perpetuation of race prejudice and justify race passion. As a private citizen, every man has the right to determine his own course; as a public official, the higher the office the greater the obligation to act with justice and treat with patience those who must look to the public officer for the protection of the law.

It is but a step in descent from the position taken by those public officials in Washington who segregate one race to the public official in a Southern State who advocates lynch law. The example of the higher official will be cited by the lower official as justification for his course. The mob of the South that lynches in the night is but a step further than the official order that segregates because of color in the day.—The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

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JOIN THE LEAGUE AND HELP THE CAUSE.

The following letter has been received by President Gunner of the National Independent Equal Rights League:

"Crawford House, Boston, Mass.
November 21, 1914.

Rev. Byron Gunner,
President National Independent
Equal Rights League,
Hillburn, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Gunner:

If ever before there was needed any demonstration of the effectiveness of an organization of, for and by colored people, in their own behalf, this has been shown by the League you have the honor to head, as President. Your organization has awakened the country and forced the issue and has proven that 'he who would be free must first strike the blow.' Surely now that the fighting ability of your League is shown, there will be a disposition on the part of all colored people to turn their support to it as the means to the end of the achievement of their rights.

I hope that every possible support will be concentrated to the end that the League and Trotter and the Guardian will be backed up for that continued achievement which the recent events show you can bring to pass.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH C. MANNING,
of Alabama."

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CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST "JIM CROW" GOVERNMENT.

A delegation of Negro citizens, headed by Mr. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, called on President Wilson on November 12 to enter a protest against segregation of Negro employes in the Government departments. As spokesman, Mr. Trotter placed much stress on the political inexpediency of this practice. In reply the President stated that race prejudice is with us and must be taken into account, and intimated that he would not ask the department heads to rescind their orders to that effect. The threats of political reprisals and other personal arguments he considered offensive, and stated that the delegation must select another spokesman if it approached him again.

The Public.

* *

THE PRESIDENTIAL AUDIENCE.

Addresses Made to President by Delegates Before He Made Response—the Interruption by President of Spokesman's Rebuttal After President had Declared for Segregation.

Having published in our last issue, and republished on page 2 of this issue the newspaper accounts of the colloquy between President Wilson and Spokesman Trotter, of the anti-segregation delegation of the National Independent Equal Rights league, giving the White House statement as to the President's utterances, we publish the rest of the audience in the order and form of the addresses of the delegates, all speaking and then listening to the President, together with interviews, which show what took place. The President had agreed that final response be made by Trotter.

Opening Address by Trotter.

Mr. President, one year ago the 6th of this month we came before you as a delegation of this same, now the National Independent Equal Rights League, and presented a national petition signed by Colored Americans in thirty-eight States, protesting against the segregation of employees of the National Government whose ancestry could be traced in whole or in part to Africa, as instituted under your administration in the Treasury and Post-Office Departments. We then appealed to you to undo this race segregation in accord with your duty as President and with your pre-election pledges to the Colored American voters. We stated that there could be no freedom, no respect from others, and on equality of citizenship under segregation for race, especially when

partments without the slightest discrimination; that there can be only one class of public servants—all to be treated with courtesy, consideration, and absolute justice.—New York Evening Post.

applied to but one of the many racial elements in Government employ. For such placement of employees meant a charge by the government of physical indecency or infection, of being a lower order of being or a subject to the prejudice of others, constituting inferiority of status.

We protested such segregation as to working positions, eating tables, dressing rooms, rest-rooms, lockers and especially public toilets in Government buildings. We stated that such segregation was a public humiliation and degradation, entirely unmerited, and far reaching in its injurious effects, a gratuitous blow against every loyal citizen and against those many of whom had aided and supported your elevation to the Presidency of our common country.

The First Audience.

At that time you acknowledged the weight of our petition and the justice of our protest, and stated to us that you would investigate conditions for yourself and seek to find a solution of the difficulty satisfactory to those concerned. Subsequently through Representatives Thacher and Peters further appeals and protests on our part were presented to you. Now after the lapse of a year we have come back, having found that all these forms of segregation of Government employees of African extraction are still practiced in the Treasury, and Post Office Department buildings and to a certain extent have spread into other Government buildings.

Cases of Segregation.

On investigation we find race segregation as follows:

Under the Treasury, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, separation not only in dressing rooms, but in working positions, Afro-American employees being herded at separate tables, in eating tables and in toilets, in the Auditor for the Navy Department, herding at desks and separation in toilets; in Auditor for the Post Office Department, separation in work of colored women in alcove on the 8th floor, of colored men in rooms on the 7th floor, No. 722, with forbidding of even entrance into an adjoining room occupied by white clerks on the 7th floor, and of colored men in separate rooms, just instituted, on 6th floor, with separate toilet for colored men on the 8th floor; in the main Treasury building in separate toilets down in the basement; in the Auditor for the Interior Department, separate toilets, which were specifically which the least occasion can be claimed is COMPULSORY in that those colored employees who use the regular public toilets on the floors where they work are cautioned and then ordered not to do so by superior officers on pain of being guilty of insubordination.

What Delegation Desired.

Hence we have come, Mr. President, by vote of this league, to set before you this definite continuance of race segregation against us a year after you heard our protest and seemed to heed our appeal,—to renew the protest and appeal, and to ask you to entirely abolish segregation of Afro-American employees in the Executive Departments.

Mr. Trotter then made the arrangement for delegates to speak, then the President, then he to make final response.—Boston Guardian.

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TROTTER'S SPECIFIC DENIAL OF INSOLENCE TO PRESIDENT.

Interview in Boston Globe of Nov. 17, 1914.

William Monroe Trotter, whose remarks on segregation in Government departments stirred President Wilson at a hearing in the White House last Thursday, arrived in Boston recently, and, after denying anything offensive either in his speech or manner, told of the way in which the report of the hearing was given to the newspapermen.

"As we left the President," said Mr. Trotter, 'I told him I was very sorry if he still considered that I had offended him. The President smiled and said: 'O, we'll call it all right.'

"When we came out our delegation caucused in Sec. Tumulty's room as to what we should say for the newspapers. I told the newspapermen briefly about the conference, merely describing it as a warm affair.

"I had gone outside the White House when Mr. Tumulty called me back and said: 'Trotter, you have violated every courtesy of the White House in quoting the President to the press.'

"I told Mr. Tumulty that I had done so in ignorance of the rules, and apologized. He accepted my apology. Then I asked the newspapermen not to publish what I told them, and they consented. Mr. Tumulty said he was satisfied and I left.

White House Statement Issued.

"The report of the conference was then given out from the White House. It seems very peculiar to me, after the President had told me everything was all right, that a White House statement should say that I had offended the President of the United States."

Did Not Lose Temper or Catechize.

"I want to say," he continued, "that neither in manner, language, tone or in any other way was I discourteous, impertinent or insolent to President Wilson.

"My whole attitude was that of endeavoring, on the spur of the moment, to answer a piece of masterful sophistry and to refute it successfully and feeling a great responsibility to do so, I spoke with positiveness, deliberateness and directness, looking the President full in the eye.

"I did not quizz or catechize the President, and I did not attempt to debate with him. The difficulty did not come until the President had been permitted to declare for segregation of my race and to say that I should regard it as a benevolence and so represent it to my race.

"Although it was a trying ordeal to listen to such a statement at length by the Chief Executive of the Nation, I had at no time any temper, much less lost my temper."

* * *

President Wilson did not appear at his best in his recent conference with the delegation which appealed to him in behalf of the Negroes in the Government service. If, as is alleged, Mr. William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, the spokesman of the committee, was guilty of an impropriety in making a reply to the President, then the President might well have used his discretion as to whether a rebuke was in order. But it does not seem obviously appropriate for the President of the United States to complain of the "intolerable burden" of his own office to Negroes who daily suffer burdens more intolerable, who come to the President with real grievances due to the President's own inaction in a moral crisis. The President waives aside all references to considerations of political support by Negroes as "blackmail," but the President before his election sought that support, and sought it with explicit promises which Negroes and others believe have not been kept. "Should I become President of the United States," he said during the campaign of 1912, "they (the colored people) may count upon me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interest of their race in the United States." What the President has as yet done in advancing this interest he does not state; what he intends to do in the future he does not state. But he does express his unwillingness to interfere with Southern members of his Cabinet, who are segregating colored employees, setting apart Federal civil servants with Negro blood in them as though they were lepers, a humiliation which is bitterly resented by colored people throughout the country and deplored by thousands of high-minded white people, yet one which the President finds words to condone. The President used fair words in 1912 in his appeal to the Negroes for votes. We know now that those words meant nothing.—The New Republic.

SEGREGATION IN NEW BUREAU OF ENGRAVING

Great Screens Erected in Dressing and Working Rooms—Done at Repeated Request of Colored Women it is Claimed

—They are Disgrace to Race Should be Probed.

SEGREGATION AT OUR REQUEST.

Mrs. Belle S. Conrad in A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review.

On entering our three million dollar Bureau of Engraving, Mr. Ralph, the director, on account of frequent rumors regarding segregation, made the statement to some of the men who interviewed him that it was not his intention to separate, in any way, shape or form the 4,000 Colored and white employes, and that things were to be conducted upon the same basis as when we were in the old building. **The Cowardly, Foolish Reason This Is Done.**

Since that time, however, we learned that some of the girls of our own race interviewed the director and expressed their desire for separate dressing rooms, giving as their reasons that they had been insulted by the white girls.

Partitions Reared on This Excuse.

These girls continued their protest, to the disgust of the rest of us, and as a result of the whole, great partitions have been reared not only in the dressing rooms, where the trouble is said to have had its origin, but

In Every Wing of the Bureau.

What redress have we who are opposed to segregation, when members of our own race seem to prefer it?

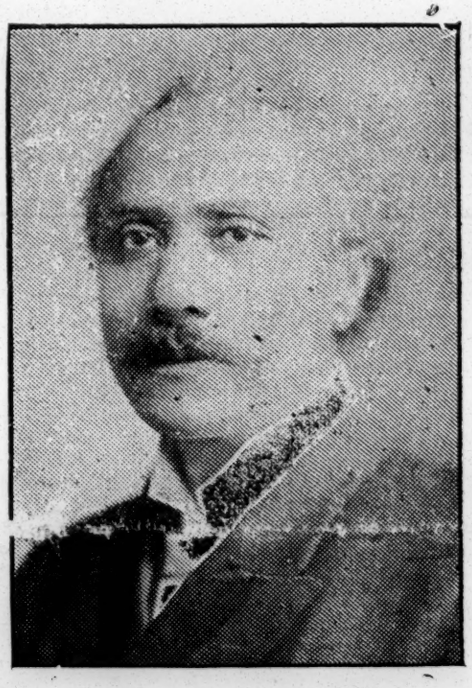
Finest in the World.

Sam's, where are housed 4,000 employes, is declared by leading architects of the country to be the finest in the world.

No Lunch Room, Etc., Segregation.

The officials of the great bureau have provided on the top floor of the main section a large lunch room, complete in its appointments, and kitchen facilities with $10,000 worth of equipments. A lunch room for men and women each a hundred feet long has been provided. The management of these is in the hands of the employes. There are recreation promnades which we all designate as roof gardns, situated on the roofs of the two center wings, furnishing space for exercise and rest during the lunch hours. A section of each floor of the building has been set aside for wash and toilet rooms. The structure has been equipped with an entirely modern ventilating system. A large laundry for the benefit of the girls is located in the basement. In all of these last named there has been no hint of discrimination or segregation.

In point of magnificence, health and comfort, this building not only surpasses any government building in Washington, but is easily the finest in the world. You will be repaid and greatly benefited if you, in passing through or visiting Washington, will make a tour of this giant structure, where an army of girls and men make the silver and gold certificates which we all like so well to handle and hold as our own.



REV. R. C. RANSOME

Of New York City—National Organizer of N. I. P. L.—For Accommodations, Address Him at 341 West 36th Street—Go on to Hear Him Speak Against Segregation.

This new money plant of Uncle

rebuke from our most worthy Mr. Wilson of Georgia, a short letter to congress after the longest session in history, calls for African war vessels, a few weddings, Negro segregation consumes all the time that a dying administration has time to mourn over, and the committee went to the wrong store to purchase justice. Those merchants don't keep it on sale for law-abiding Negroes unless you have a personal letter with the signature of some of the following: Cole Blease, Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, Robert Bailey, J. T. Graves and Mr. Vardaman—that will make a coroner's jury, and the verdict died from one cause of our favorite assortment of justice.

New slavery, alias segregation, disfranchisement, alias keep away from the polls election day but you may go to them on Sunday if you choose.

GEORGE W. GILLUM,
Ashley, Mo.

November 16, 1914.

Political (except appointments) - 1914

GIVING THE NEGRO A REST

For once since 1876 the Negro is not being made a practical scare-crow by those who are now candidates for State and Senatorial honors. Thus far, but little reference has been made to him, the candidates, seemingly, having decided that such is not necessary that he is not of sufficient importance to discuss.

From one angle of view this is as it should be, but from another it shows how completely the Negro has been eliminated as a political factor, that the time has actually come when he is no longer regarded as a citizen and is not therefore, worthy of consideration

To say the least, this is indeed a very humiliating position and for which we all are large lyto blame Our failure to keep in task our political organization to register and to vote, is the cause thereof Had we kept busy along these lines had we held ourselves in readiness to form an alliance with any party guaranteeing equality of political rights, justice in the courts, and an equitable appropriation of the school funds of the State we would never be in a position worthy of recognition

Let us learn the lesson the present campaign teaches and prepare ourselves for the possibilities of the future

COLORED MAN IN POLITICS

More Light and Wisdom Wanted—An Appeal for Advice.

Just what to do just now in politics and just how to do it seems to be one among the chief questions which at the present time awaits the colored man's solution. Will some brave and wise colored man please advise and counsel, in the midst of the terrible political and economic chaos and night of the times, the wise and righteous political step for the colored people to take? Oh, do please let some well advised, some well-informed colored man speak. And remember, "ten million colored people are waiting." Would it be wise to investigate the whole field of politics, with the end in view of ascertaining which political party extant is best qualified to cure the very serious economic and political ills from which we all suffer? Are the principles of any of the existing political parties deep enough and righteous enough to establish and maintain a condition of peace, plenty and happiness for the human race on the earth? Are any of the political parties now existing making a rational and serious effort to bring about the establishment of "Peace on earth and good will among men." If so, then, which political party is making this effort and how? What is wrong with the existing economic and political system and what is the remedy? In these days of political ostracism and general economic unrest and uncertainty, where is the colored philosopher and leader of men who will kindly step forward and direct the ten million waiting colored people out of the existing economic and political wilderness?

The writer would be very pleased to hear from some colored man with reference to the above inquiries and suggestions, from some colored man whose experience and intellectual equipment and ethical nature are such as to authorize the expression of an opinion on these questions, from some colored man who is interested in and who hopes for and who works for the economic and political peace, welfare and happiness of all the people, without regard to race or color or creed or kindred or tongue or existing or previous condition.

Very sincerely,
JOHN W. GAINES,
Attorney-at-law.
Little Rock, Ark.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

NEGROES DISCUSS RIGHTS.

Political Independence Advocated by Leaders of Colored League.

The Independent Political Rights League held the opening meeting of a three-day convention in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, at 56 West 132d Street yesterday afternoon. This convention is the seventh annual meeting of the League, which represents an organized non-partisan resistance to race and color discrimination. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. G. T. Miller, of Brooklyn.

At the evening mass meeting Byron Gunner, president of the League, urged the members to be independent in their political beliefs. He said that the League belongs to neither the Republican nor the Democratic party. "It also opposes disfranchisement," he continued, "and we intend to work until the colored man in Mississippi shall have the same rights as he possesses in Massachusetts."

The Rev. A. C. Powell said: "Equal civil, political, religious, and industrial rights are what the League stands for. It is a question of the right to go to the polls and go anywhere else like any one else. This can only be settled by enforcement of the law, and this can only be done by forming public sentiment by agitation."

The need of a leader for civil and political equality among the colored people of New York was advocated by the Rev. R. C. Ransom, national organizer of the League. Addresses were also made by John A. Hogan, of New Haven, Conn.; the Rev. M. W. Thornton, pastor of the Charles Street Church, Boston, and Mrs. C. A. King.

Executive sessions were held this morning and afternoon, and a public mass meeting will be held this evening, which will be open to the public. Addresses will be made by Byron Gunner, William Munroe Trotter, of Boston; the Rev. M. W. Shaw, of Boston; the Rev. G. R. Waller, of Baltimore, and Prof. J. E. Spingarn, executive head of the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People. The convention will continue all day to-morrow, and there will be a public mass meeting to-morrow evening. There are about eighty delegates present from sixteen States.

NEW YORK [illegible] POST

21 November 1914

Opposed to Social Equality for Negroes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: I think you have altogether misinterpreted President Wilson's attitude about segregation. I will not say wilfully, but persistently. President Wilson could no more help the conditions existing on the negro question than could the man in the moon.

All of my life I have been associated with negroes, and think I understand their nature better than most men. I would go out of my way to do any well-behaved negro a favor, and have done so many times both voluntarily and upon request. I was raised in Georgia, my father was a slave-owner, and I myself had my body servant as a boy, and I am quite sure, were I to go back to Atlanta to-day and see old Isham on the streets of that city, he would welcome me with open arms, call me "Marse Cholly," and throw his arms around me. Were I to go down to Griffin, where I was born, just below Atlanta, and meet old Aunt Betty, who raised most of the members of my family, and buried many of them, and if I teasingly passed her by, she would stop, fold her arms akimbo, and say, "Whar you goin', Marse Cholly? Come here ter me, sah," and throwing her arms around my neck, she would say, "Yes, I am gwine kiss you, sah, yes I am." There would be no possible way for me to avoid her embraces or her affectionate greetings. It would be all right. And yet, with all of these feelings, in my heart, really feelings of the deepest tenderness for the race, there is the intuitive within that insists upon drawing the line on social equality.

On this particular point I do not believe the negroes as a class are at issue with themselves. They do not desire social equality. . . . President Wilson is the most loyal of men. When he said he would never do an injustice to the negroes, he meant all of that and more. But there are conditions surrounding the present environment of the negro which make social equality simply out of the question. It is not wanted here in New York any more than it is in Washington. It is not tolerated any more in Boston than it is in New Orleans. A few isolated cases of white people who appear to be indifferent to associating with negroes under all terms of equality and without social prejudice, do not in any sense prove that social equality has as yet come to stay.

Furthermore, I am of the opinion that under conditions, the negro may be elevated to very high, intellectual attainments. I know some negroes who are as able and as strong as white men, but these are the ones who appreciate the social status of the race, and who do not clamor for the exactitudes demanded by extremists. . .

Of all things in the world that are going to bring good to the negro race, social equality is the last and least. The negro is his own worst enemy when he undertakes to do what Mr. Trotter did the other day in Washington, and the President's rebuke was mild compared to what this Boston colored aristocrat appeared to deserve. Let the negro hope. Let him work. Let him wait for the light. It will probably take a century, maybe two centuries, before he will attain what he may aim at to-day. All of the present-day environments of the negro are such that it will take a long time to lift him out of the darkness which has long surrounded him; but I have great faith in the final justification of a cause which is as good as any man's, but that cause may never lie along the line of social equality.

CHARLES THOMAS LOGAN.

Palisade, N. J., November 14.

Opposition to Negroes in a way is general. But it is not the kind of opposition that the management of Washington reckoned on. The rich white man, the middle class white man of the North will see to it that the Negroes walk way around the house before they are admitted; they see to it that the Negroes have but as little social contact as possible. Yet when it comes to larger affairs, public affairs, these same white people grow larger.

MR. TROTTER AND PRESIDENT.

The incident which transpired at the White House on the morning of the 12th instant is familiar to us all, and concerning which most of us have ere this made up our minds. One of the most encouraging signs of a growing sympathy and genuine friendliness toward the colored people consists in the good temper manifested by the entire local press. Almost without exception there was a manifest undercurrent tending to an indorsement of the purpose of the interview as well as of the behaviour of the participants, generally, with but little adverse comment upon Mr. Trotter's earnestness.

Touching Mr. Trotter's particular manner of presenting the views of his colleagues, we have but little to say, for the reason that, were we to act upon the testimony we have gathered from those most likely to know, we might do the President an injustice, since his hide has not been, if truthfully, fully presentd. If Mr. Trotter acted ungentlemanly he has done himself, his record, his cause and his people no valuable service or credit. The theme, the place, the personality, power and position of the President, all suggested, nay, demanded, diplomacy, politeness, temperance and a proper regard for the dignity, as well as the "insolence of office." This does not mean however, that the spokesman should have been obsequious, wobbling, apologetic, mealy-mouthed, fawning and unmanly; and we are satisfied that this cannot be shown. Our acquaintance with the spokesman covers many years. Upon questions of public policy, proposed instrumentalities for racial benefit, politics, leadership, we have often differed, and widely, as our honest opinions and the lights before us for guidance, dictated. But we have never known Mr. Trotter to lose his head in any controversy, or to forget his duty as a cultured Christian gentleman. It may true that his earnestness was mistaken for temper, or perhaps for an inexcusable failure to properly realize his "place" when speaking in the presence of or to a "white man." The horrible image of a "sassy nigger" may have been focussed in a greatly magnified and chromatic field, but we are sure that it was the result of some form of aberration, we know not what. We have known of instances where col-

ored men and women have been persecuted for being "sassy niggers," when the head and front of the entire offense, if there were any, consisted of a determination to live down lives, free from the encroachment of scandal and gossip; to advance social purity, to popularize the highest social and moral ideals and advance their fellow beings in all that makes for practicality and dignity of character. We do not say that the President regarded and treated the spokesman in the light of a "sassy nigger," but when we recall some of the expressions of those who are raising all the fuss about jimcrowism, segregation, and conduct on the part of some of certain members of the Cabinet, we would not be surprised if we were authoritatively assured that he was impelled by some such motive.

But how small a matter, in the presence of so prodigious, serious, far-reaching, vital and thoroughly legitimate and proper a theme as Human Rights—the right of an American citizen to the full and equal enjoyment of all the privileges and immunities of American citizens generally! To have seized upon the questionable pretext of incivility as an excuse for cutting short discussion of interests so near and dear to ten millions of loyal American citizens is an act no less generous and untimely than was that of Nero who indulged a prejudice in favor of a fiddle while all Rome was in flames. After well-nigh three hundred years of labor and loyalty, displayed under conditions which would not have been tolerated by any other race in the world—conditions in which the white man received all that was worth having—wealth and power and culture, while the colored people were forced to be content with less than nothing; while even now the Southern white people are largely dependent upon the same class for the comfort, achievements, power and influence they now enjoy; after formal acknowledgement of the civil and political rights of colored people, invoked and accomplished through the awful arbitrament of bloody war; after having been the beneficiary of hundreds and thousands of the confident and trustful suffrages of colored voters, which were largely instrumental in placing the present Executive in his high and mighty seat—an imaginary deficiency in the etiquette is to be of more consequence than a full and free discussion and amicable adjustment of the claims of ten millions of human beings! Supposing that the spokesman was over-earnest and negligent of the nicest etiquette? Was Patrick Henry tame and obsequious when presenting the wrongs done his countrymen and his attitude toward them? Were Luther and Wm. Lloyd Garrison and John Brown, and Frederick Douglass wrong because they minced no words in hurling their thunderbolts against wrong and injustice? Not any of these had greater cause to be earnest than had the spokesman of the honored committee who came to plead for justice and right. Had Trotter been anything less than earnest, he would have been less than true to the cause he was chosen to espouse. And we take it that the President had shown himself infinitely greater had he have permitted the discussion to have proceeded to its conclusion, leaving any chastisement for want of the observance of etiquette to be administered just before parting. The facts as we have read them would seem to indicate that more than one person "lost his head." All the talk about Trotter as an agitator or as opposing this or that line of race development, does not touch the meat of the matter at issue. Was his cause just; did he sustain it by an array of facts and did he present his theme in tone and manner suitable to the occasion, are the only points upon which we should judge the incident. For our part, we would have done the same thing under similar circumstances, and we sincerely trust that the President may upon calm reflection overlook the seeming over-warmth and look about for some sure means of relieving the race of conditions which are well-nigh unbearable.

It is well known to the country that The Bee told Mr. Trotter and his committee in 1912, when both called at Princeton, N. J., that they were deceiving themselves.

That the Democratic party was against the Negro and that he and his committee would be disappointed. Mr. Trotter, a few days ago, admitted to the editor of The Bee that he (the editor) had prophesied rightly. During the entire campaign the Democratic committee paid every alleged Negro Democrat and Negro supporter of the Democratic party that they were being paid for services rendered. When the campaign had ended and the President inaugurated the finance committee of the Democratic party had the receipt of every Negro Democrat, so-called, in full to date.

The very first act of these alleged Negro Democrats was to present political proscription list to Mr. Wilson, requesting the decapitation of every Negro Republican office holder and the appointment of alleged Negro Democrats. The Bee saw all of this before it came to pass. Why was not this segregation agitation under the two Republican administrations by the National Independent Equal Rights League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Roosevelt dismissed without honor the Negro soldiers. Mr. Taft, in his inaugural address declared that he would appoint no Negro to positions who was objectionable to white people. While this may all be true, both Republican Presidents inaugurated a segregation policy, and The Bee regrets that President Wilson had failed to profit by the mistakes and blunders of his predecessors.

This segregation policy of the two Republican Presidents doesn't excuse the jim-crow policy of the present administration, and neither are these alleged Negro Democrats who declared that they had at last found a new Abraham, deserve any consideration for deceiving ten millions of Negroes.

While it is true, the administrations of Presidents Taft and Roosevelt had failed to do their whole duty toward their faithful allies, no Negro should have deserted the Republican party and go after glittering generalities. Mr. Trotter admitted that he had been deceived. Bishop Walters has declared that the recent defeat of the Democratic party was on account of its failure to keep faith with Negro Democrats.

The Bee hopes, now, that those colored men who followed false gods have been taught a lesson and learn the lesson of Davy Crocket, "be sure you are right and then go ahead."

NEGROES INSIST ON POLITICAL RECOGNITION

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 23.—Fully 200 negroes coming from all portions of the State, and representing entirely the immediate district around Jefferson County met today in the parlors of the Standard Club, protested vigorously against that policy of the dominant race in politics that shut them out completely from any official participation in politis, decried the tendency of the negro himself to neglect his opportunity to qualify himself as a voter and took steps to organize the whole State of negro voters so that they might make themselves felt at the polls.

The meeting was held in response to a call from Dr. U. G. Mason and J. O. Diffay of Birmingham, and was caused by the combined action of the State Executive Committee of the Republican Party in eliminating negroes from the list of delegates to the State Convention and the action of the Jefferson County Republican Convention in completely ignoring the negroes. Vigorous speeches were made, and resolutions offered providing for the appointment of a State central committee made up of representative negroes from each county, who would within ninety days call a convention at some central point to work out all the details of an organization.

Col. "Phil" Waters In Town.

Col. "Phil" Waters, the effervescent and irrepressible leader of the colored Republicans of the State of West Virginia, spent Saturday night and Sunday in the city, a guest at the Hotel West, where he kept "open house" for the Negro Washington friends who dropped in to pay their respects. Col. Waters was called to Cumberland, Md., on account of the serious illness of his father, who underwent an operation for appendicitis. The operation proved successful and the patient was soon out of danger and the faithful son found it convenient to stop over at the capital en route to his home in Charleston Col. Waters, though an aggressive factor in the councils of the "old party," a wheel-horse in many campaigns as an orator and organizer, is a prime favorite with Republicans, Democrats and Progressives alike, and all are ready to give him the "glad hand" and a substantial boost, when they help to bring good things his way. He is at present holding the responsible and exacting post of chief clerk of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, and is the only colored man in the country occupying such an important relation with the judiciary of any sovereign state. In the absence of the court, sitting elsewhere than at the capital, Col. Waters is in full charge and his wide information on legal matters fit him to carry on the business of the department in a manner that has won the commendation of bench and bar and has evoked laudatory comments at the hands of the leading dailies throughout the state He bears his laurels with becoming modesty, and princes and the plain people all look alike to him. His position is non-political and there is nothing in his conduct of civic affairs suggestive of partisan bias. He is "everybody's administrator of everybody's court."

Col. Waters has held many stations of honor and profit in West Virginia, among them corporation clerk in the office of the secretary of state, and the charters of corporations representing hundreds of millions of dollars have been written in his characteristic "big round hand." Under the Taft administration, it is generally understood, that Col. Waters could have been named as Cyrus Field Adams' successor as Register of the Treasury, but he preferred to stay with the old West Virginia ship, a decision that proved creditable to his wisdom as well as his loyalty of heart in the light of subsequent events

While here Col. Waters reviewed "the situation" under the pilotage of Judge Robert H. Terrell and R. W. Thompson He is always a welcome visitor to the capital.

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

A FOOLISH PROCEEDING.

The Courier-Journal agrees with the New York World that the segregation business over in Washington spells rather small. During the fifty years, including two Democratic presidential terms, there was no thought of separating the white and black official sheep. Why should the suggestions meet the assent of anybody now?

The President acted with entire propriety in calling down the impudent Negro who acted as spokesman for the committee of colored protestants. It seems he is a well known professional agitator from Boston who was once imprisoned for breaking up a Booker Washington meeting. The lesson he received may not do him any good, but it ought to impress itself upon all who fail to recognize the sanctity of the White House and the dignity of its occupant.

The segregation order should be revoked. It has no real cause or interest back of it. The issue should not have been raised. Having rebuked Trotter, let Mr. Wilson take matters further into his own hands, and restore the status quo.

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

A paragraph of American History: W. M. Trotter, a visitor at the White House, was indiscreet, ill mannered and somewhat idiotic. The President told Trotter to trot.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

7 September 1914

NEGRO CONFERENCE OF PROTEST.

Against Proscription Because of Color and "Child Race" Idea.

A three-day national conference of Negro-Americans, to protest against proscription because of race or color, began this afternoon at Bethel Church, 52 West 132d Street. The conference was called by the National Independent Political League, of which Byron Gunner is president. Protests are to be formulated against he attitude of the Wilson Administration in acquiescing in the policy of segregating negroes in Federal departments and in Southern communities; also against the idea that negroes are a "child race."

Political (except appointments) - 1914.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

In another column of The Bee this week will be seen and read with interest a communication from John W. Gaines, Esq., one of the best known lawyers in the West. The writer is asking for advice and the proper man to lead the 12,000,000 of colored Americans. That is to say, he wants to know where colored Americans should go in politics on account of present existing political conditions in this country. It would seem to The Bee that no advice should be needed on this subject, and no advice should have ever been asked. If the action of the Democratic party towards the colored American is not sufficient to convince all colored Americans where they should go and what party they should support, a sharp pointed sword and a dull edge ax directed at the heart of the colored American will not open their eyes. What more advice do the colored voters want? If present conditions will not change and convince the colored Americans they are insane and if they are insane they should be caged and confined in a mad house and kept there until their sanity has been restored. Certainly Mr. Gaines must be ignorant of present conditions and he doesn't seem to be by the questions he asks.

As to the leader, the colored Americans have had so many alleged leaders who have been bribed by being appointed to office only to disgrace them. Of course there are a few honorable exceptions. There has only been one colored American among the new leadership, whoever had the temerity to run his office like a white man and as he saw fit to run it. As a rule colored men in office cater to the most incompetent white employees under them to the detriment of their own people. Colored men in office have no opinion of their own. They more or less cater to their subordinate white chiefs.

Negro leadership has been a gigantic failure because weak men have been appointed to office and if their appointment had been left to the 12,000,000 The Bee is confident that many who have held office and are holding them would be elected to oblivion.

Not only has Republican colored leadership been a failure, but alleged colored Democratic leadership has been a mockery and blot upon civilization. What political party has made an effort for peace and the advancement of colored Americans?

And whose fault is it today that colored Americans are in such a humiliating condition?

The Bee would suggest to Mr. Goines to read the speech of Representative Madden, of Illinois, delivered in the House of Representatives last June, and extensively commented on in The Bee, September 5th instant. This speech will answer every question of the distinguished lawyer of Arkansas.

When Gods existed they were not followed and neither were they treated with any respect.

Who made greater sacrifices for his people than the late Frederick Douglass?

Who was a greater friend to the young colored American regardless of color or condition than that eminent statesman and scholar, the late John Mercer Langston. Notwithstanding all that he did for his people and the young Negro not a sufficient number of them could be found to have his portrait painted and placed in the hall of fame at Howard University.

Who made greater sacrifices for the colored Americans than the late B. K. Bruce, and not three of the hundreds he placed in office have ever attempted to perpetuate his memory.

Speaking of political parties, The Bee takes this opportunity to enlighten the writer that everything the colored American possesses today has been through the direct instrumentality of the Republican party, short as its comings may alleged to have been. Compare its record with all other parties that have existed or exists today, and see if your sheet will balance.

The questions of the writer The Bee will not say foolish, because it has too much respect for him, but it does say they are weak.

It is not so much of a leader the colored Americans want as it is good common sense.

It is not which political party will do the most but which party has done and is doing the most for the colored American.

When the colored Americans learn how to support one another and "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's," then and not until then will the colored Americans be in a position to ask sensible questions and do sensible acts.

The Sun, Baltimore, Md.

BAD BOSTON EXHIBIT.

All well wishers of the colored race will regret the exhibition made by the impertinent leader of the delegation which called on the President Thursday. Their spokesman lacked not only the spirit of self-control essential to the effectual presentation of the subject which the delegation went to the White House to lay before the President,, but he lacked what most Negroes educated and illiterate, possess in the South—a sense of good breeding derived from their study of refined manners among cultivated people.

Perhaps it is natural to expect that a Bostonese colored product should not know the difference between argument and impertinence, or realize how grossly he was offending against the course of ordinary decency and decorum.

Many a cornfield hand in the South could give him a valuable lesson in courtesy

But what must pain the real friend of the Negro more than this specimen of Boston "sass" is the apparent inability of the colored race to develop what seems to belong to every other race—the self-respect that disdains to be a parasite and that does not feel itself dependent upon social equality. There is no injustice in the separation in the Federal departments so long as it does not carry with it unequal accommodations or unequal official privileges. It involves no more hardship on one race than it does on the other. The white people do not complain of this separation; why do the Negroes? Simply bcause they confuse legal rights with social rights, and because the latter are what they crave. Social equality they will never gain in the South and never generally in the North, and the sooner they have the good sense to realize this, and the race pride to make them regard the question with indifference, the sooner they will command public respect. William Monroe Trotter and others of his kind are rendering their people a notably bad service by such insolent performances as that at the White House Thursday.

AUDITOR FOR P. O. DE... BOTANY BAY

Afro-American Clerks Transferre... ments Where They Are Segre... tion Still Diligently and Capab...

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Washington, May 29.—The office of register of the treasury, which for the past sixteen years was presided over by an Afro-American register and assistant register, and whose most intelligent and valued and experienced clerks were men of the race, has been metamorphosed into a lily-white office. J. C. Napier, the former capable register, was succeeded by a white man with an alleged small per cent of Indian blood in his veins. The position of assistant register, held for a number of years by Cyrus Adams of Chicago, has been filled by the appointment of a white man. Robert Harlan of Cincinnati, O.; Thomas H. R. Clark of this city, and Mr. Beason, the three highly efficient and experienced Afro-American clerks in the office, have been transferred to other bureaus. Mr. Harlan was sent to the treasurer's office, and then switched to the office of the auditor of the navy, where Afro-American clerks are jim-crowed. Mr. Clark was sent to that Botany Bay, the auditor for the postoffice department, where race clerks are segregated and assigned, so far as it is possible, to work which precludes of promotions, and Mr. Beason received like treatment. In the register's office these men, because of ability and ripe experience, had succeeded to important assignments, and higher promotions, had they been permitted to remain, must necessarily have followed if the merit rule prevailed. To obviate advancing them further, and to provide for their demotion if possible, they were arbitrarily transferred to other bureaus, and further advancement handicapped by assignment to unfamiliar work. Powerless to protect themselves, and bowing to superior authority, and to the oath they took, all three accepted the transfers and are diligently and capably applying themselves to their new work without a murmur of dissent. All three are splendid, high-class clerks, than whom there are none better in the government service.

Montgomery N...
Repudiate I...

Resolutions were yesterday adopted by the Colored Democratic club of Montgomery denouncing the incendiary utterances of a Washington negro preacher, who recently urged members of his race to begin acquiring weapons and military education as the means of obtaining deliverance from what he described as "this era of new very." The sentiment expressed by Washington negro struck no re...sive chord among the colored peo... of Montgomery.

he following resolutions made pub... by a committee composed of I. H. elser and D. C. Cross last night apparently reflect the sentiment of a large majority of Montgomery negroes:

"Whereas, some of the sentiments contained in said article do not represent the views of the members of the Colored Democratic club of Montgomery, and we believe, do not represent the views of any appreciable per cent of the intelligent, educated, moral, industrious, or law-observing individuals of the colored race in the city of Montgobery.

"And, whereas, it appears that the speaker quoted in said article, advised his hearers and the members of the colored race in general, to invest their money with the view of preparing for war.

"And, whereas, it appears that this advice can be construed to mean, to prepare to make war with the carnal weapons of man, rather than with the power given by the Spirit of God, and that such construction has been placed upon this advice.

"And, whereas, the Colored Democratic club of Montgomery is living in a community created and maintained by the genius, and spirit of the white race, and has at all times received from the best elements of said race, kind treatment and fair dealing, and under the environment of the past and the present, has secured comfortable homes, facilities for worship and education, and in some instances a 'surplus for a rainy day,'

"Now, therefore, be it resolved the Colored Democratic club of Montgomery does not endorse the sentiments expressed in the article, and advises that the efforts to improve the race shall include war with 'guns and military education.'

"Be it further resolved:

"The said Democratic club believes that the colored race can best secure its advancement, and that place in nature and in government, designed by God, by an earnest effort upon the part of each individual, to observe the laws of the land; to recognize his environment, and adapt himself thereto, and to wage war with wit and wisdom, rather than with 'guns and military education.'"

NEGRO PROTECTIVE LEAGUE GROWS BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

People of Pittsburg, Harris... burg, Reading and others

Enthusiastic Over Plans

PENROSE ENDORSED

The Negro Protective League with principal offices at the Keystone Aid Building, in Philadelphia, is being hailed throughout the State as the proper medium through which the race may voice it's sentiments and make known its demands as well as find intelligent leadership and guidance.

Flourishing branches have been established in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and large public meetings are to be held in these cities in the next two weeks.

The Executive officers of the League feel that the colored voters have not fully realized the gravity of the present political situation. With the Democratic and Progressive Parties rivalling each other for southern support and deferring to Southern sentiment and the Progressive Party seeking to destroy the Republican Party in the North thereby reducing it's membership in both Houses of Congress, there is grave danger of southern policies becoming dominant in the nation, and our people losing all the political advancement made since emancipation. At it's recent session the League adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the defeat of the Republican Party and triumph of the Democratic Party in the Presidential and the Congressional elections of 1912, have emboldened such radicals as Vardaman, Tillman, and Hoke Smith, to demand the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to introduce bills in Congress providing for Jim-Crow Street cars in the Capital of the Nation, caused the race to lose many political appointments and resulted in the most flagrant practice of proscription and segregation in the Government departments at Washington, and in the Railway Mail Service; and

"Whereas, we believe that the defeat of the Republican Party in the election of United States Senator from Pennsylvania would be most disastrous to the welfare of the Nation and the advancement of the Race; and

"Whereas, in our opinion no new and untried Representative could serve all of the citizens of our commonwealth as our Senior Senator; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Negro Protective League of Pennsylvania endorses Honorable Boies Penrose for renomination and re-election to the office of United States Senator, recognizing as we do his usefulness and his ability to his State and Nation, as well as his untiring efforts, furing his services in that office for the past eighteen years on behalf of the wage earner and laborer and in defense of the civil and political rights of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, further, That we urge all Negro voters in Pennsylvania to support in the Primary and in the General Election this Patriotic citizen and wise statesman who on all occasions during his public career has championed their rights and more particularly when the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry were so unjustly discharged without proper trial on account of alleged misconduct at Brownsville, Texas.

NEGRO ELIMINATED BY ALABAMA REPUBLICANS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 23.—The action of the Republican state executive committee at Birmingham Wednesday, June 3, which eliminated the Negro from participation in the state convention to be held July 22, means that seventeen counties in the state will have no representation in the convention. It is beleved that the action was taken to smooth the way for an alliance of the old-line Republicans with the Progressives and the disgruntled Democrats.

Major P. H. Barken, national committeeman, and a few other white Republicans, protested against the action, but absence of the Negro committeemen of the First District, C. W. Allen and Frank Tree, from the meeting made the white men reason that it was useless to fight for people whose own representatives were not sufficiently interested to be present. The vote on the resolution eliminating the Negro was carried by a majority of seven, the poll resulting 22 to 15, but if the Negro committeemen had been present it is thought the vote could easily have been changed.

There will be no Negro in the state convention but it is believed that this action will ultimately fail of accomplishing the purpose intended. Natonal Commtteeman Barker called attention to the fact that if the national committee had acted on the same idea in reducing southern representation, Alabama would have had only one delegate to represent the whole state at the next national confention.

Segregation at Washington would have gone down by the slow but certain processes that were being employed against it. The people of this country, while not in love with us, know when it is being rubbed in us. They wish to live under a high-toned government that finds no time to be mean and little; one that does not draw the microscope on a part of the citizens for no reason except that of nationality.

Keeping The Race Question Alive In Politics

The Journal & Tribune

In the Senate of the United States last week a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution to grant the suffrage to women received a majority vote. It was but a majority of one, however, and as a resolution amending the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote, this proposed amendment did not pass.

Taking advantage of the submission of this resolution to the Senate Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, proposed an amendment to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and thus to take the right of suffrage away from Negroes. In favor of the Vardaman amendment there were actually ninteen votes cast, almost all by Senators from Southern States. The a second amendment was offered by Senator Williams, also of Mississippi, which provided that woman suffrage should be restricted to white women. This received twenty-one votes, mainly Southern.

Perhaps these two amendments to the resolution ought not to be taken seriously. However much honest difference of opinion there may be as to the wisdom of having granted the suffrage to Negroes indiscriminately in the first place, there is no intelligent expectation that a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment will ever be submitted to the State; and no expectation, intelligent or otherwise, that if submitted to the States, it would ever be accepted by three-fourhs of them. There can be only one purpose in such an amendment—it is to keep the Negro question acute in politics for the sake of reaping partisan advantage. It is an ominous sign for the future of the South that nineteen Senators should think it politically expedient to make this appeal to the prejudices of their constitutions. The South has been beset with great difficulties in its attempts to maintain orderly government in spite of a great mass of ignorant Negro voters, and has deserved applause from the whole country for the honest attempts to restrict the suffrage to those who are intelligent enough to learn to read thrifty enough to accumulate some property, and public-spirited enough to pay their taxes; but no Southern State can profit by the attempts of politicians to keep party spirit alive by keeping the Negro question in politics. —The Outlook.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE IN CONFERENCE.

The Negro State Democratic League held a special conference Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Foresters Hall, 3101 State street. About 40 delegates were present representing the various local leagues. Members of the executive committee were in attendance from Springfield, Du Quoin, Peoria, Quincy, Jacksonville, East St. Louis, Cairo, Mediapolis, Bloomington, Decatur, Lincoln, Carbondale, and Murphysboro.

Plans were formulated for participation in the fall primaries, and the organization of the 20,000 Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket in 1912 was perfected by Congressional districts. The Democratic party of Cook county will be asked to nominate a colored man for county commissioner and Lawrence A. Newby was endorsed. The party will also be asked to nominate a Colored lawyer for judge of the municipal court, and Hale G. Barker and S. A. T. Watkins were suggested as men of the right caliber. The league endorsed Miss Caroline Grote of Macomb, Ill., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for superintendent of public instruction and W. E. Williams of Pittsfield for renomination as Congressman at large. W. E. Clifford of Champaign was condemned as a candidate for state treasurer for his bitter attack against Negro Democracy. The candidacy of Roger Sullivan, Lawrence Stringer, and Harry Woods was favorably considered and further action was postponed until August 10. President W. T. Scott of Springfield presided. L. A. Newby was secretary.—Adv.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention, which was held Wednesday at The Armory, ratified the recommendation of the National Committee to cut down the southern representation. More than 1,500 delegates were in attendance, ninety-nine counties out of the 114 being represented by delegates. The other features of interest were the speeches of ex-Congressman Watson of Indiana; Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, and Mr. Kimbrell of Kansas City. Rev. J. W. Hurse and Mr. Fred Dabney were the Colored delegates who came with the Kansas City delegation. Rev. McDowell of Hannibal, Mo., president of the Home Protective Association, was also a delegate and spoke against the ratification of the recommendation of the National Committee. Mr. W. E. Osborne, a delegate from the Sixteenth Ward, was a member of the Resolutions Committee. The general air of the convention was one of confidence and many Bull Moosers mingled with their former G. O. P. comrades.

NOVELTY, N. Y.

EVENING

POST

NOV 21 1914

Mr. Wilson and the Negro

Mr. Trotter's visit to the President, even though it did result in his being forbidden the White House, accomplished more for the colored race than could possibly have resulted had he been polite instead of rude to the Executive. By "riling" the President, the question of segregation of the negroes was given first page position in the newspapers and the cause of the colored Federal employes received a kind of publicity that money could not have bought.

Newspapers in every section of the country have discussed the matter editorially, most of them, one the leading Democratic paper of the Blue Grass section of Kentucky, dissenting from Mr. Wilson's position. It is probable that the Republicans will give the matter a further airing in the next Congress.

The consensus of opinion, outside of the narrowest Southern circles, seems to be that President Wilson made a grave blunder in losing his temper and taking a position that lays him open to the charge of being prejudiced against 10,000,000 American citizens and unfaithful to his teachings in the "New Freedom." No one would condone Mr. Trotter's rudeness to the President, but the fact remains that the sensational turn given to the matter has advanced the cause of the colored Federal employes.

The ... that ... ed son ... ng, and went ... hand to ask for it, got it. The nor... ern delegation that wanted nothing and went with the hat on the head got a lambasting that will be lasting for at least ten years, and it was all secured at the White House.

Political (except appointments) – 1914

RACE DISCRIMINATION.

At the Post Office sub-station on You Strcet, every white man was transferred to the main office and every colored man except the carriers was dismissed. The new city postmaster is from Texas, and his understropper is a hold-over Republican. The Bee is creditably informed that the new city postmaster knows nothing about the employees of his office or the sub-station from which the colored men were discharged. The hold-over Republicans, The Bee is told that many of these hold-over Republicans in the government departments are more or as much inimical to the colored employees as the Democrats. The colored printers in the Government Printing Office inform The Bee that conditions there are better under Democratic rule than it was under the Republican understropper. They make no reflection on ex-Public Printer Donnelly, because they claim he was not responsible for the treachery of his understropper. Mr. Donnelly left too much to them. But the present Public Printer has appointed a human set of men who have some respect for the colored employees. It is believed that about all of the Republican understroppers who have been inimical to colored employees have been removed, with but one exception. The Bee makes this friendly suggestion to the city postmaster, who is from Texas, to see to it that the recently discharged colored men be reinstated at once. The Bee is not inclined to believe that the new city postmaster is so inimical to the colored employees as existing conditions would indicate. Those colored men who have been dismissed are men of intelligence and highest culture, and, therefore, the uttermost consideration should be given to their cases.

The Bee ventures to ask the city postmaster whether he approved the wholesale dismissal of colored men in his office?

The Bee wants to know whether the new city postmaster favored the methods resorted to by these Republican hold-overs?

A few of the ridiculous methods that have been resorted to certainly could not be approved by the city postmaster.

About three years ago a colored collector of letters missed a box; a few days ago he was called upon to answer a rule to show cause why he should not be dismissed. Now this alleged offense happened over three years ago, and if the offense had been criminal the rule to show cause is rather remote and according to the principles of law, the so-called offense is barred by the statute of limitation. His answer to the rule was not sufficient or convincing enough, hence the colored carrier was removed.

Another individual's pay was reduced from $1,200 to $1,000 because of some minor offense. Another colored clerk has been asked to show cause why he should not be removed, because three years ago he failed to pass a certain examination, and was transferred to another section or division in which he is now making good and has made good since his transfer there years ago. Now, this colored clerk was neither asked to show cause nor dismissed then, but a few days ago he was asked to show cause why he should not be reduced or dismissed for an alleged offense committed three years ago, but is making good now.

If the attention of the President was called to this race discrimination his plea would be that it is news to him. And then what? The attention of Texas Burleson would be called to it and he would say that he has nothing for colored employees to do.

Every Southern Democrat in office is more or less against the longer retention of colored men in office.

There are a few "lick-spittles" among the colored people who would make the world believe that the Democratic administration is friendly to the colored people. Not since the emancipation of the colored race, has there ever been so much discrimination and prejudice and race discrimination.

We do not believe that President Woodrow Wilson is an enemy to the colored people. We believe he wishes them well, just as he wishes the Indians well or any other dependent people, who are not citizens of the United States. The difficulty is to get him to see that his personal feelings and his official duty sometimes run counter to each other. Personal feeling must of course give way, Gauged by his surroundings though His Excellency has done well. Let us hope that he will hold out to the end.

BROOKLYN STANDARD-UNION

September 1914

COLORED MEN TO WAR AGAINST RACE PREJUDICE

The seventh annual meeting of the National Independent League was called to order yesterday afternoon in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, Manhattan, by the president, the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hilburn, N. Y. The object of the conference is to wage war against all kinds of segregation based on race or color and to restore the Federal franchise to oppressed colored men in Southern States.

The conference will continue until Wednesday evening. Questions of vital importance to the race will be discussed at the afternoon and evening sessions. Some of the most prominent men in the country will be among the speakers.

Pittsburg Gazette Times

NOV 16 1914

PROTEST ON COLOR LINE

Negroes Who Visited President Address a Mass Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Members of the delegation which went to the White House last week with a protest against race segregation in government departments laid their case before a mass meeting of negroes here today. The meeting adopted a formal protest to the American people against "the pronounced tendency in American law and public opinion to draw the color line."

"We make this appeal at this time," said the statement, "because it has been ascertained by us from the highest authority in the nation that it is the policy of the federal government to draw the color line, to make what the newspapers of the country denominate and denounce as 'Jim Crow government.'"

NEW YORK WORLD

A Clear-Cut Statement.

To the Editor of The World:

While the negro race is deeply regretful and will cheerfully apologize for any discourtesy (whether unintentional or otherwise) shown the President upon the occasion of his conference with a delegation of negroes relative to segregation in certain departments of the Government, we feel that this incident is of minor importance when compared with the conditions responsible for the conference. That your journal, admittedly of pro-Wilson sentiment, should be the first to strip this issue of its non-essentials is a most gratifying surprise. We are the more grateful for your terse summary of the conditions complained of by Mr. Trotter and his associates and for your clear-cut statement that the heel of the President should be placed upon class distinctions in the Government.

The Colored Citizens' Union of Orange wishes to add its expressions of appreciation to those you have already received. This matter is of vital concern to the millions of negroes who find their homes within the domain of our country. It cannot concern these without being of concern to the millions who boast of fairer skins, greater intelligence and freedom from humiliating restrictions.

WM. C. ROANE,
Secretary of the Colored Citizens' Union of Orange.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 16.

Wilmington Del. Evening Journal Sept 7 1914 Typ

SPIRIT OF THE DELMARVIA PRESS

THE NEGRO VOTER.

From the Dover State Sentinel.

Yes! The Sentinel is pleased to note that the Milford Chronicle has a good word for the negro voter in Delaware.

Is there any reason—good reason—why the negro citizen should not vote for the Republican party candidates? Where else, politically, would they be safe? To Democrats, all negro voters are ignorant and vicious, and yet when any one of them, or any number of them, can be induced to betray the best political friends any people ever had, they are hailed with acclaim by the Democrats.

In this matter of acceptance by the Democratic party, we remember having seen two disfranchised negro convicts actively at work for the Democratic polls in this State.

November 1914

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Colonel Roosevelt Invades Louisiana

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt reached New Orleans Monday of this week and received a rousing reception. His special mission was to speak before the Progressive Rally which was held in the French Opera House, this city. The audience that greeted Mr. Roosevelt was representative in every way. Honorable John M. Parker called the meeting to order and Mr. Justice O'Neil of the State Supreme Bench, presided and in a very happy manner introduced Mr. Roosevelt. The cheers of the audience lasted several minutes. Colonel Roosevelt referred to the securing of the Panama Canal Zone and the dedication of the Canal. He calls the proposed bonus of $25,000,000 to Colombia blackmail, and says. that if this sum is paid, we ought not to celebrate the opening of the Canal, and that, "if we have a right there we do not owe anybody a dollar and if we have no right to be there, we have no right to dedicate stolen property."

He referred to the fact that the Panama Canal is being fortified. This was being done, he said, notwithstanding that "certain amiable old women of both sexes" had argued that instead of showing a suspicious nature we should trust the honor of other nations and by treaty neutralize the canal.

The terrible events of the past six weeks in Europe, Col. Roosevelt said, should prove to us that treaties are sometimes not worth the paper on which they are written. The one lesson that we should learn from the war is that we should make preparations, and so conserve our resources as to be at all times sufficient unto ourselves.

"I hold," he said, with true Rooseveltian emphasis, "that no American who is true in his loyalty and patriotism can possibly desire that this country shall be found in such a position that it cannot, at any time, demand justice as a right instead of begging it as a favor."

The last remark brought the audience to its feet and they cheered for several minutes. This meeting was strictly in the interest of a white party and Mr. Roosevelt will have to do some tall explaining to justify his support of a Lily White movement as against his far-famed "open door" policy of "all me up and none down."

THE COLORED MAN'S FRIEND.

Booker T. Washington was assailed and bitterly criticised last night at the closing meeting of the National Independent Political League, an organization of negroes that has been holding a congress in New York. The assailant was the Rev. George F. Miller, of Brooklyn, who we are told was "wildly cheered" when he warned his hearers against Dr. Washington as an enemy of the colored race. This was a depressing example of the ease with which an oily tongued demagogue seeking a momentary personal elevation can sway the passions of a promiscuous audience against its better judgment.

Notwithstanding this demonstration it is not to be doubted that the great mass of the colored race concur in the belief of thoughtful people of every class in our country that they never had a truer or wiser friend and counsellor than Booker T. Washington. This surprising incident is likely to bring conclusive proof that such is the feeling of every colored man who is capable of forming an intelligent judgment.

TACOMA, Wash.
LEDGER
SEP 27 1914

COLORED REPUBLICANS FIRE OPENING GUN

On Friday night at the republican headquarters in the Realty building the Negro republicans fired the opening gun of the campaign by holding a rousing meeting of colored women. Mr. Aldrich, ... is chief of operation under the republican executive committee for Pierce county, organized the Republican Colored Women's club to assist the republican sub-committee of nine colored men, who are in charge of the campaign among the colored people of Pierce county. Mrs. H. P. Lawhorn is president and Mrs. P. L. Robinson secretary of the women's club. Mrs. D. W. Gibson and Mrs. L. Evans are leading spirits also in the organization.

This meeting was the first one to be held at the republican headquarters and it is regarded as showing well for the interest the colored republicans are taking in the fall campaign. It was addressed by Fred Remann, candidate for county attorney; Mrs. A. L. Chadwick and Mrs. G. B. Aldrich. There was a good sized crowd, all seats being taken and many persons standing. Many signed the roll. Future meetings of both men and women will be arranged by Mr. Aldrich. Admissions are free, and all colored people are cordially invited to be present.

The committee of nine will be glad to furnish an automobile for any four or more ladies who want to register, to take them to the city hall, and notice may be given to Mr. Aldrich at his office, 319 Savage-Scofield building. Another meeting will be called within two weeks.

Birmingham, Ala.
LEDGER
JUL 21 1914

POLITICAL MEETING CALLED BY NEGROES

A call signed by Dr. U. G. Mason and J. O. Diffay, of Birmingham, has been issued to prominent negroes throughout the state urging them to attend a conference in this city Wednesday, July 22, to discuss "the political future of the negro." This is in keeping with statements published recently in the daily papers that negroes of Birmingham would take the lead in organizing the negro voters of the state into a negro party or into such organization that would make their influence felt in political affairs.

The conference will be held in the standard club on the same day as the republican state convention. Just whether their action will have influence upon the republican state convention is problematical, the Jefferson county republicans in their conuversation having completely ignored the negroes. It is understood, however, that a fight will be made on the floor of the convention for recognition.

Philadelphia Pa. Inquirer
NOV 14 1914

—Negroes who were recently rebuked by Mr. Wilson are now in a position to sympathize with those suffragists who not long ago felt the touch of the icy Presidential mitt.

NEW YORK WORLD

NEGROES WRITE WILSON, APOLOGIZING FOR TROTTER.

President Is Congratulated by Them for Having Rebuked the Delegation.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson received several letters to-day from colored men apologizing for the manner in which W. H. Trotter, the Boston negro, acted at the White House yesterday, and congratulated him upon having rebuked the delegation headed by Trotter.

The episode caused a great deal of comment in political circles. Fear was expressed that as a result of the publicity the entire race question may be reopened.

The World editorial of this morning criticizing segregation in the Departments was the subject of discussion in official circles.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political (except appointments) — 1914.

Editor Murphy Objects.

(Balto., Md. Afro-American Ledger.)

It seems that in the city of Richmond, Va., a number of "big Negroes" have registered as "Democrats", and are desirous of participating in the Democratic primaries, and Attorney General Pollard, of that State, has given forth his opinion that none but white men are eligible to participate in a Democratic primary. We find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Pollard, viewing the matter wholly from the point of view of a Southern white Democrat. It is a great mistake for colored men, in Virginia, to seek to participate in a Democratic primary. We certainly hope that such will be kept out. The real reason for "disfranchisement" of the Negro in the South, is the conviction that the white man alone should govern. This certainly is the inspiration of the disfranchising laws.

The disfranchisement of the colored man is not because he is ignorant but because he is a Negro. This being a fact, how can white Democrats consistently hold such a position and at the same time admit Negroes to vote in their own primaries? Such an inconsistent attitude would proclaim that after all Negroes were disranchised solely because they did not vote the Democratic ticket. Colored Virginians ought to recall some of the history of their own state which does not extend to the days before the war. Just about 1877-8, a great and serious row occurred in the Democratic party. At the time of its occurrence the Negro was absolutely out of state politics. The Democratic party had undisputed sway. It was the poorer and common classes arrayed against the quality and class. It became warm and exceedingly interesting. One side appealed to the Negro for help and the other side followed suit. Have the Virginia colored leaders forgotten about the coalition on both sides.

John W. Daniel, Peel Bros., William H. Lester, and others, on the side of the "Debt-payers," and Mahone, Pete Carter, Anderson Taylor and others, on the side of the "Readjusters." Here we have an actual case where the Democratic party was split, with colored vote divided on both sides. But Mahone made the largest bid for the Negro vote, and he got it. What was the result? Why he kept his word, and delivered the goods. In evidence that he did deliver the goods, a brief recitation will suffice: Three colored men in the state Senate, twelve or fourteen in the House; colored pages as well as white pages; two Negro clerks in the Auditors office in the basement of the old Capitol building; Negroe guards pacing up and down the State penitentiary; money appropriated to found Negro school at Petersburg and money to erect a new insane asylum for colored people, and a number of other concrete results.

Now what is the lesson to the Negro from all this? It is plainly this, keep out of the Democratic party and primaries until you are invited in at the front door. Oh yes it will come, but it is a case of long patience, and getting ready in the meantime. If you let the Democrats severely alone and attend to your own business, after awhile, as sure as the night follows the day, they will get into a big row among themselves and each side anxious to win will turn to Sambo for help.

At present we are receiving the most valuable part of our education. We are learning how to wait. We are mastering the great faculty of self-control. We are learning obedience through suffering, and when we come again we shall come to stay and to render a genuine contribution to civic affairs. Let the Democrats alone. As the poorer whites become more and more ambitious to entirely run affairs, and relegate to the rear the blooded class the climax will be reached, and our opportunity will dawn, and we shall then have no need to go around to the back gate. Just now it is a case of serving by waiting. "He serves who waits"

PROOF THAT IN ARKANSAS THE REPUBLICANS, THOUGH HAVING ALWAYS SUPPORT OF COLORED, EXCLUDE THEM FROM ALL SHARE IN PARTY CONVENTIONS—NO BETTER THAN SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND MORE HYPOCRITICAL—SAME IS TRUE OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN SOUTH.

(Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, Ark., August 18, 1914.)

The Republican candidate for governor, . A. Kinney, contends there is no such thing as a "lily white" element of the G. O. P. and that the Negroes were not ousted from the Republican party and that any "statements to that effect are erroneous."

To answer Mr. Kinney's remark one only has to remember the Pulaski County Republican convention, the meeting of the Republican State Cetral Committee ad the Republican State convention. The county convention was held at a place where Negroes are barred—the Negroes were given to understand that in Pulaski County Republican councils the black man's voice was not welcome. The Negroes contested the action before the State Central Committee. The committee upheld the Pulaski "lily whites" after an exciting and troublesome meeting. The decison was appealed to the state convention. A committee named by the convention heard the appeal, and ruled that a part of each delegation should be seated.

"All white or all black," complained the "lily whites" when told of the committee's action. The fight was taken to the convention. "All white, ruled the convention, thus overriding its own committee. No Negro delegates from Pulaski County were seated. They were told in so many words that the Republican party was better off without the Negros counsel. His vote was wanted but his advice was not. So much for whether the Negro was read out of the G. O. P. ranks.

Rev. [illegible] Williams and J. L. Garrott of Selma. The conference was fired to more enthusiastic speeches when the delegates to the republican convention from Selma reported that they had been refused admittance to the convention.

Wm. Monroe Trotter is thought to be a well meaning man. He has appeared honest and earnest so far. He has been faithful in fighting for the enlargement of Negro liberties. However, we will not get away from the fact that he has been of the temperament of which President Wilson complained. He is right in what he hopes to bring about, but at times he has excess zeal, and which does the race no good. Mr. Trotter can not win this fight alone. We are all interested and helping. Mr. Wilson is our President. We may speak of him, practically, as we choose at long range, but at short range we must learn to put the muzzle on. As to the subject of segregation, it ought to go. It is such a glaring wrong that it cannot stay. Government by prejudice will not endure.

McAdoo had to segregate the Negro employes of the Treasury in Washington."

We do not think anyone will take issue with The World in this opinion. If Negroes in a department of the government objected to working in company in the whites and "friction" was thereby created, reasonable deference to race prejudice of the Negroes should of course be paid. That is the whole point in the matter; practically, race prejudice can not be ignored and certainly the association of whites should not be forced upon Negroes when they object. All that white people ask is that they have similar and equal protection.

The State, Columbia, S. C.

WHEN FOOLS INVADE THE WHITE HOUSE.

Temper is a privilege of private life that, indulged by a popular official, merely goes to show mental weakness in the power to appreciate obligations of his trust. The lurid outburst of such men as Andrew Jackson and Theodore Roosevelt merely showed a lack of self control in character of undoubted strength of will and purpose. President Wilson remains calm even when insulted to his face by a Boston (with a short "o.") Negro who doubtless used the broad "a."

As on the occasion when certain suffragettes attempted to turn the courtesy of an audience into an opportunity to "rector" him, the President treated the impudence of the Negro Trotter with a show of perfectly definite but entirely cool resentment. He terminated the interview, and whatever opportunity the delegation had of impressing its views was terminated also. Trotter and his friends who had called to protest against certain Washington departments, departed disgruntled and breathing talk of a mass meeting, at which they will doubtless further proceed to ventilate their folly.

So far as the practice of segregating Negro and white employes of the government is concerned, no one except the confirmed negrophile and the politician in search of a petty issue will attempt to deny its practical value in every way. Washington, despite the traditional tendency of its Negro population to over-assert itself, is essentially a Southern city. The close contact in the departments between white and colored employes, both men and women, has been a sore and irritating spot for years, and the only reason it has not been discontinued before this had laid in the facts that the majorities in Congress have come from sections which did not understand the evil, and that department heads have been men of similar sort or, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, men who realized the existence in the North and West of a prejudice which made such action politically inexpedient. That day has now passed, as the North and parts of the West have had practical experience with the social problems incident to large Negro populations, and the department heads have done no more than assume the common sense of public opinion by doing what should have been done long ago.

What is important in the incident, however, is the renewed evidence that it gives of a mistaken notion as to the relation between the President and the private citizens. The agitators and the apostles of protest are coming to consider the President a sort of "Citizen

Rumford, Me.
LEDGER
AUG 29 1914

NEGROS MAKE PLANS TO FORM ORGANIZATION

Dropped by Republican Party They Will Organize All Negro Voters

Protesting against their almost complete elimination from political affairs in the state, decrying the passive attitude of the negro himself that has made this condition possible, and taking steps to get out the negro vote so as to rebuke this spirit at the polls, particularly during the forthcoming future republican primaries, about 200 negroes gathered in the Standard club Wednesday and in a five hour session, marked by vigorous and enthusiastic speeches, made arrangements to thoroughly canvass the situation and get out the entire negro vote in the state.

The conference was participated in by negroes from Birmingham, Bessemer, Selma and Mobile, and was called together by Dr. U. G. Mason and J. O. Diffay, of this city. Provision was made for organizing the state by the adoption of the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the negro in Alabama occupies an almost negative position in state affairs, due to the fact that he himself has neglected his opportunity to qualify as a voter and to participate whenever possible in the management of state affairs and the assumption of responsibilities that have confronted him, thereby giving those who were so inclined opportunity to completely eliminate him from all political affairs, we urge that this conference designate such persons as a state central committee to take steps to organize all negro voters within the next two years, and that within the next 90 days a general state convention of negroes and those in sympathy with them be called at some central point to work out all details in connection with such a movement."

A subcommittee was appointed to select the state central committee from each county, as follows: William Saunders, G. W. A. Johnston, Oscar W. Adams

"WHITE MAN'S PARTY" SAY PROGRESSIVES OF LOUISIANA

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA IN SESSION AT NEW ORLEANS COMES OUT DEFINITELY AGAINST FRANCHISE OR PART IN POLITICS BY COLORED CITIZENS.

(Plank in platform of Progressive Party of Louisianna in Convention Assembly. From the New Orleans Piayunne, June 19, 1914.)

We favor a permanent Progressi party in this State. The Democratic party in Louisiana must give way. It has held power long enough and it has begun to decay. Another political organization must rise to give it battle. The Republican party has proven an unfit instrument. The race question has been the cause of its undoing. The South regards the race question as settled in a political sense. In this view the Progressives of Louisiana share. We declare that the Progressive party of Louisiana shall be a white man's party free from any of the entanglements of Negro politics. Intelligence and the superior race must rule. We pledge the new party to this policy in Louisiana and no man need fear the passing away of the Democratic party. Civilization will be as safe under Progressive rule.

The State, Columbia, S. C.

NO RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Criticizing the President and other officers of the Federal Government because of the separation of Negro and white employes, The World of New York, observes that "for several years a Negro has been collector of internal recenue in New York," that "he never found it necessary to segregate the white employes of his department to prevent 'friction' yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

fix It" for their own notions, prejudices and desires. If he does not instantly agree they are personally aggrieved, sometimes to the point of impertinence and to the edge of insult. Any worthy President is willing to listen to the representatives of those who think they have a cause, but he owes it to his own self-respect and to the dignity with which the country has invested him to protect himself from the abuse of what is essentially a courtesy and privilege extended.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS BORDERING ON WARFARE

One Negro Said to Have Been Killed and Others Driven Off Into Neighboring Hills

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 31.—One negro has been killed and several driven into the hills of Logan county with the admonition never to return, according to reports reaching here tonight from Logan, W. Va., where a bitter political campaign is drawing to a close. At Williamson, in Mingo County, a newspaper office has been attacked.

Reports from Logan say a number of negroes, who had not registered, had assembled in a house on the outskirts, intending, it is said, to register the next mornong as Republicans. Armed men attacked the house during the night and shot one negro, rounded up the others and started them for the hills with the warning they must not come back. Judge Wilkinson H. Sumner has summoned a special grand jury to investigate the occurrence and Sheriff Don Chaffin is said to have 200 deputies at his command. Excitement is intense, according to reports

The attack on The Williamson Daily News was made earlier in the week and, according to a card in a subsequent issue, signed by W. N. Cole, the publisher, resulted in the destruction of forms containing a political article, and damage to machinery. The News is Democratic in politics

William Monroe Trotter Praised.

Every club in the city Sunday gave William Monroe Trotter praise for his manly stand in the Wilson controversy. Even the men who supported Wilson in the last election are saying that the President has too much inherent race prejudice to be at the helm of the United States government. The leaders in this section are getting ready to do with him as they did with Taft. The fight is on and Trotter was one of the starters. The battle is along the intellectual frontlet and the battle rages.

COLORED MESSENGERS REPLACED BY WHITES

Three Changes Made by Postmaster Fitzpatrick, and Others Are Contemplated.

Three colored special delivery messengers at the Montgomery postoffice have been replaced by white messengers by Postmaster Fitzpatrick and this branch of service will be filled by white employes in the future. The colored messengers have been in the service several years and have been given employment as temporary letter carriers during the vacation period of the summer.

Each of the twenty-five letter carriers at the office is entitled to a fifteen day vacation during the year and this period began yesterday. While away their routes will be carried by substitutes, among whom will be the former colored messengers.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

JUL 1 1914

TAKES UP NEGRO QUESTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

ARDMORE, OK., August 10.—John Fields, the Republican nominee for governor, made the second speech of his campaign for election at Ardmore tonight, and he featured it by stating his attitude on the negro question. His following declaration on the negro question met with instant and unanimous approval:

I have been asked to-day as to my attitude bearing on matters involving various phases of the negro question. The separate school question is settled. The present law was enacted by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican governor. It seems satisfactory to all of us. It suits me, and it will remain unchanged while I am governor. The separate coach question is settled. The present law suits a majority of the people of Oklahoma; it suits me and it will not be changed while I am governor. Unlike Senator Gore, I shall not appoint negroes to official positions with authority over white men and women. The conditions under which negroes may vote are determined under specific provisions of the state constitution. This can not be changed, excepting by a vote of the people. It will be my sworn duty to enforce the constitution and laws of this state. I shall make no exception.

Probation Officer Appointed.

Mrs. Eula Ross Gray, connected for years in a responsible capacity with Howard University, and well known throughout the community as a woman of splendid executive ability, has been appointed as a probation officer, attached to the Juvenile Court of the District. She will have her headquarters in the spacious building, 203 I street, northwest, which has just been secured as the home of the Juvenile Court. The appointment of Mrs. Gray will have a most helpful effect upon the wayward young people of our race who may happen to be brought within the purview of this court.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

19 April 1914

COLORED MEN TO MEET

Convention Will Open Tomorrow at Varick Institutional Temple.

All arrangements have been completed for the seventh annual convention of the National Independent Civil and Political Negro League of America, to be held at Varick Institutional Temple, 19th and Catharine street, tomorrow and Tuesday.

Delegates to the number of five hundred will be present from all parts of the country. Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from the State of Washington, will deliver the principal address tomorrow night.

Others who will deliver addresses during the two days' session of the convention are United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minn.; W. J. Browning, Congressman from New Jersey; George H. White, Bishop Evans Tyree, of Tenn.; Harry W. Bass, the Rev. W. A. Creditt, Bishop William H. Heard, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, the Rev. I. N. Ross, the Rev. G. L. White and Dr. W. J. Wilder, of Washington, D. C., and Congressman W. S. Vare.

WHERE DOES HINMAN STAND?

Before the colored citizens of New York State vote for any candidate for Governor this fall they are going to do considerable "thinking it over." Governor Glynn's action in the future can be gauged absolutely by what he has done in the past. He will not show any more interest in the progress of colored people after election in a second term than he has shown up until this time before election. He will probably appoint no more colored men in his second than he has in his first term. What concrete interest has Governor Glynn shown? How many colored men to responsible representative places has he appointed? The same measure of the man in the case of District Attorney Whitman has been given the colored citizen. What he has done for you up until this time, is an index as to what he would do for you as Governor. We make these statements not in disparagement of their candidacies, but simply to set you thinking. What about Hinman? Where does he really stand on the color line? Has he the courage of his convictions? As a reformer does he believe the colored man should not be appointed to office? Very shortly we shall say what we think concerning each. What do you think?

THE RACE'S CIVIC SALVATION.

We have never taken an alarming view of the National Independence Political League, which has met for the first three days of the current week at Bethel Church, as have many of our friends and contemporaries. Their own strident folly and rash unreasoning attacks upon the great industrial race leader from the outset foredoomed it to an early death. Time was when the race generally took note of the sessions of the Afro-American Council, but the forces of discord, the dreamers and the demagogues of the race prevailed over the sane and sensible workers for the civic salvation of the race with the result that this vital movement has sadly gone to seed. There is a crying demand that the race be politically redeemed. It is a dire calamity that the race has been divided, that it has been fighting itself by reason of the foolish doctrinaires and worse, who in season and out of season have attacked its constructive leaders. Now that the national Independent League and their ilk have practically passed away, let all those who are concerned against disfranchisement and discrimination running rampant throughout the land, come together and BEGIN TO ACT.

It is a significant thing that during these same three days Booker T. Washington has been having a triumphant uplift tour throughout New Jersey. He has shed broadcast the Tuskegee spirit of thrift and industry among Jersey black folks. The whole State has done him. The practical constructive methods of Dr. Washington should be used by all those who seek to save the rights and franchises of the race.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

JUN 30 1914

PULASKI REPUBLICANS PLAN TO DROP NEGRO AFFILIATION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 29.—The Republicans of Pulaski County, as developed at a meeting of the County Central Committee to-day, are divided on the question of negro affiliation with the party hereafter in Arkansas. One faction of the organization, headed by Chairman A. C. Remmel, issued a call for a county convention. Later in the day John A. Bush, the negro leader, and former receiver of the United States Land Office at Little Rock, issued a similar call. Remmel gave out the following statement tonight:

The action of the Republican County Committee at its meeting to-day in calling the county convention to meet at the Hotel Marion means that this convention will be composed of white Republicans, and that the delegations elected from Pulaski County to the state convention will be white.

If the Republican party in Pulaski County expects to grow and become a political force it must be controlled by white men, and the organization must be exclusively white.

In 1908 Mr. Taft received 3500 votes in Pulaski County, while the Republican candidate for governor received only 2018 votes, showing that hundreds of Pulaski County citizens are national Republicans, but will not support the Republican ticket locally, because of the negro. Every general election for year past has shown this discrepancy between the vote cast for the national and the state candidates.

The white Republicans in control of the county organizations have no desire and do not attempt to read any man out of the party; but they are determined that the party shall be controlled and conducted so that every citizen who believes in Republican principles and who wants good government, may feel free to ally himself with the party.

The negro has been used as the chief argument against the Republican party in the South, although every election the Democratic candidates have received many negro votes, the "black belt" usually returning the greatest Democratic majorities. The activity of the negro in politics in this part of the country results in harm to him, and most of the misfortunes visited on the negro race in the South have resulted, directly and indirectly, from the few who have held political office, or places in political organizations.

I do not expect negro political leaders to take this view of the question; but I believe that the average hard-working and law-abiding negro is not anxious to dabble in politics.

History for years has shown nothing but misfortune to negroes who have been politically active in the South. As long as negroes vote, let them vote any ticket, Republican, Democratic or Bull Moose, but they should keep out of political organizations and from holding office.

With the reorganization of the Republican party in Pulaski County, as planned, and as we believe will be worked out, there may be a falling off in the Republican votes in the first election following. However, we will continue to grow from that time on, and it will only be a question of a few years until the vote will be so close in Pulaski County that the county can be put in the Republican column, if the people are dissatisfied with Democratic mismanagement of their affairs.

NEW YORK WORLD

21 NOVEMBER 1914

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

"Helped Colored Citizenship."

To the Editor of The World:

No one thing has helped the colored people so much in citizenship of late as your editorial of the 13th inst. entitled "No Jim-Crow Government." Even in your adverse criticism of myself you were fair to the colored race. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

The Guardian will publish and feature your great editorial.

WM. MONROE TROTTER.

Boston, Nov. 18.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political (except appointments) - 1914.

BROWN SCORES RECORD OF SENATOR HOKE SMITH

Attacks Him for Failure to Fight Appointment of Negro Judge.

Constitution 1-31-14

Hon. Joseph M. Brown has addressed the following card, in which he attacks Senator Hoke Smith's record on several important points, to the people of Georgia:

"To the People of Georgia: During the years of 1861-65 the state of Georgia sent more than 100,000 of her sons to the fields of battle to uphold her principles and protect ner honor. It is safe to say that nearly 90 per cent of these came from the country. Therefore, while in no sense superior in genius and gallantry to their brothers who lived in the cities, the numbers of the men from the country made them the mainstay of the state in those times which tried the souls of all. This percentage would not prevail now, but it is safe to say that, in the event of a great war. fully 60 per cent of Georgia's soldiery would come from the country.

"I hazard nothing in saying that since the foundation of the state by far the brunt of the jury duty in the courts of justice has been borne by the men who live in the country. The town man manages somehow to get 'excused' and the country man is empaneled. And his verdicts are rarely set aside by the supreme court, for he is proverbially known to apply common sense and discernment to his consideration of the sworn evidence and almost invariably to reach a conclusion crystallizing justice.

"Therefore, when the life of the state is imperilled, and when the property and lives of her people are at stake, her reliance is on the country people.

"What can be more just, therefore, than for the country counties to participate in the government in proportion to the burdens they bear? Hence the propriety, yea, the justice, of the county unit.

"So long as the county unit is preserved we protect the plan upon which our government was founded and is maintained. The power is distributed all over the state. Every section and every class participates in it. Congested numbers in a few localities cannot rule all.

Smith Set Aside County Unit.

"Now, it is known that Governor Hoke Smith, in 1908, set aside the county unit. But the people arose in their might and restored it. Yet, during the present year, an attempt was made to again set aside the county unit in nominations of United States senators. Again Senator Hoke Smith's friends were known to favor this procedure, and the sole complaints about the maintenance of the county unit have come from papers and partisans favoring Senator Hoke Smith.

"If, therefore, Senator Hoke Smith and either of his partisan friends now in the race should be elected as the two senators from Georgia, we may look for the next primary to be based on the abolition of the county unit.

"I ask the country counties: Are you prepared to surrender your part in the entity of this government? Which is more important to you, to have a share in the government or to have Hoke Smith as senator? The indications are that you cannot have both; therefore, which?

"But even some who have consistently and vigorously fought him in the past say: 'It is better to elect him and thereby keep him out of the state.'

"Well, the answer to that is: He won't stay out of the state. He interferes with every congressman in naming even the minor postmasters throughout the state. It is well known that at several places he has overridden the wishes of practically all the people in each of those communities and appointed men favored by himself almost alone. Again, for district attorney and for internal revenue collector he passed over all of his other friends and named two gentlemen who had run for governor and commissioner of agriculture and been defeated at the polls by overwhelming majorities. Georgia has never before had such autocracy shown as this by him who is supposed to be 'out of the state.'

"Senator Hoke Smith has not announced any platform upon which he asks your votes. He is understood to be running on his record.

"Now let us look a little into that 'record.' First, take the 'Smith-Lever cotton bill,' that is proclaimed in Georgia as being Senator Hoke Smith's bill. But there is another Senator Smith who hails from South Carolina, and is now stumping that state for re-election. I hold a letter from a friend in South Carolina from which I note that Senator Smith of that state begins every speech he makes by reading a letter from Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in which letter Senator Hoke Smith declares that the credit for the Smith-Lever bill is not shared by him, but that Senator Smith, of South Carolina, is the Smith who, with Representative Lever, is entitled to all the credit for introducing that bill and pressing it to passage.

"It is stated to me that Governor Blease sarcastically says to the audiences that Hoke Smith wrote that letter to Senator Smith before he knew that Joe Brown was going to run against him (Hoke Smith).

"But at any rate, I introduce Senator Hoke Smith while he is present (by letter) in South Carolina as a witness against Senator Hoke Smith who is claiming (by his press agent) in Georgia that he is the joint author of the Smith-Lever bill.

Senator Smith's Record.

"Then we have Senator Hoke Smith's 'record' on the canal tolls. One year he speaks, with eloquence convincing to himself against putting any tolls on American coastwise shipping. Another year he speaks with eloquence convincing to himself in favor of putting tolls on that same shipping. And that is statesmanship—of the Hoke Smith brand?

"Again, his record on a bill which is about to pass shows him to favor putting a tax on, what is popularly known as, gambling in cotton. The tax is very high, but those who can pay it may continue the business of gambling. Think of that, ye church members, Senator Hoke Smith and his associates voting to license gambling?

"Next, Senator Hoke Smith has a 'record' on the 'Burnett' bill which restricts immigration. It is true this is a sort of negative 'record' in that this bill is on the senate's calendar, and Senator Hoke Smith has not made the slightest effort to call it up for passage.

"It is well known that several years ago Senator—then Governor-Elect—Hoke Smith, made a trip to Europe to turn the tide of immigration from northern ports to Georgia. He soon after his return found that the people of Georgia did not want the state to be flooded with immigrants, and dropped his highly-vaunted scheme; but his inaction in the senate, regarding the Burnett bill indicates that he still favors immigration into Georgia of the class now moving. That class included Italians, Hungarians, Russians, etc.

"Then, Senator Hoke Smith has another 'record.' The president nominated a negro, named Bob Terrell, to be city judge of Washington city. Senator Hoke Smith had his vote recorded 'no' on the confirmation. No fight was made on this nomination—only a recorded vote 'no.' Yet, on the same day, the nomination of a white man, Robert Boyd, of Dothan, Ala., was fought and defeated.

"If it would have been disrespect to the president to fight the nomination of the negro, was it not disrespect to fight that of the white man?

"Senator Hoke Smith could have filibustered this nomination to its death.

At a previous session he threatened to make a speech on each of ninety-eight amendments to the workman's compensation bill, which was not drawn to suit damage-suit lawyers, and this threat caused it to be put at the foot of the calendar, thus killing it. Why, then, did he not organize a filibuster and save the city of Washington from having this negro saddled upon it as a judge?

Atlanta's Claim for Bank.

"But it has been claimed by Senator Hoke Smith's partisans that his crowning achievement was in securing for his state one of the twelve regional banks. They assert that but for his somewhat dramatic demand for this bank it would have gone to New Orleans or to some other city. Yet, when New Orleans endeavored to have the question reopened, The Atlanta Journal had a publication, showing that a very great majority of the banks in the territory in question had voted for Atlanta, and that their votes, with Atlanta's overwhelming preponderance of bank clearings, postoffice receipts, etc., had proven beyond controversy her supremacy of claim for the location of this regional bank. It is difficult, therefore, to understand how Atlanta would have lost the bank even if Senator Hoke Smith had taken no part whatever in the matter of its selection. If jumping on a band wagon after it has started and riding on the front seat, constitutes the motion, the music and the crowd, then the above was a type of Senator Hoke Smith's exclusive ownership of a 'crowning achievement.'

"And, by the way, not a citizen of the United States can borrow a dollar from this regional bank. It will loan to other banks for as much as ninety days, and will renew that loan for ninety days more. Therefore, the borrowing bank cannot loan the money it borrows for a longer time than six months. Now, what farmer can afford to borrow money which must irrevocably be repaid by the end of six months? However, the law does not force the borrowing banks to loan to farmers, and recent developments have proven those latter banks are 'not in the market for farm loans,' hence the regional bank system is a nullity so far as relief to the farmers is concerned.

"There are other features in Senator Hoke Smith's record which I will touch upon later. One of these was acclaimed by his admirers as 'a masterpiece of constructive statesmanship,' put proved, in the hour of need, to be as full of destruction as of construction JOSEPH M. BROWN."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION REVERSES ITSELF

To the Editor of The Age:

I saw reproduced in a recent issue of The Age an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, condemning demagogy, admonishing the politicians that race prejudice has been worked overtime and that some real issue must now and hereafter be relied on to commend a candidate for the support of the public.

The editorial was a seeming recognition that the South had slept too long under the spell of this terrible incubus, which has already cost the section and the country as well too much. It indicated that the Constitution had undergone a sudden change, a real conversion, and broken out of the fetters by which it and the white South is cruelly and slavishly bound by subtle politicians. But the Constitution reminds one of the cow, that after yielding an abundant supply of good milk greatly vexed the maid by upsetting the pail.

In a later issue under heading, "Good for the South," it is commending the Alabama Republicans for eliminating the colored brother at the late convention, and felicitating that with the Negro shelved the Southern white man is emancipated and "can vote and think and speak his convictions." If the Constitution believes the action of Alabama Republicans fixes the political status of the twelve or fifteen million Negro American citizens, as it says "the Negro out of the country," and this is either a slip of the pen or a veiled hint at extermination—it will some day become aroused from its hallucination to find itself as much mistaken about this as about the many false prophesies and predictions that long since put the white man out of the guessing as to what his black brother can do and will do.

It ought to be and I believe it is, good for the Negro that the white man's frankness always keep his intentions regarding the Negro exposed. This keeps the Negro's mind in action, and with the guidance of God he is quietly working away out of the proscribed confines assigned him. Yet in this work he is greatly retarded by absorption of too many of the vices and too few of the virtues of the white man. Vigilance is an essential virtue and a very present help in time of need. This should be the watchword of every Negro, all uniting with fair minded Christian whites against oppression and for equal civic and political privilege for every citizen.

H. A. RUCKER.

Atlanta, Ga.

SEGREGATION IN NEW BUREAU OF ENGRAVING

Great Screens Erected In Dressing and Working Rooms—Done at Repeated Request of Colored Women It Is Claimed—They are Disgrace to Race Should be Probed.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS ENDORSE REDUCTION.

The Republican party of the State of New York, at the recent State Convention at Saratoga, voted in favor of the proposition to reduce Southern representation in the National Convention, as it was submitted to the States by the Republican National Committee for adoption or rejection. As New York has acted the Republican executive bodies of the other Northern and Western States will probably act. It is the logical course for them to do, based upon the abandonment of the Negro Republicans of the South in 1876, "when fraud first became triumphant in American politics," as Mr. CHARLES A. DANA of the New York *Sun*, shrieked, because the Electoral Commission decided that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was not elected President of the United States and that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was, and that in face of the fact that the Democrats were given everything else that they were not entitled to as the result of the voting in the Southern States. They have since kept all that the Electoral Commission gave them, and gone steadily ahead with robbery of the civil and political rights of Negro citizens.

Reduction of Southern representation in Republican National Conventions was bound to follow logically, sooner or later, loss of voting power that followed the systematic policy adopted by the Southern States of robbing the Negro citizens of their civil and political rights and privileges, and acquiesced in by the Republican party in the White House and the Congress, so that there came a time in the administration of President MCKINLEY, President ROOSEVELT, and President TAFT when Southern Democrats had more influence than Southern Republicans with the Republican party. The Negro Republicans of the South were not responsible for their wholesale delivery into the hands of the Southern Democrats, they did their duty, through intimidation and blood. The National Republican party was responsible. The rule of injustice once established, the party has ad-

hered to it from 1876 to the present, promising to culminate in the reduction of Southern representation in National conventions, although the Republican party finds itself so far outside the breastworks of power that it needs all it can muster to recover even an appreciable portion of what it has lost.

SEGREGATION AT OUR REQUEST.

Mrs. Belle S. Conrad in A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review.

On entering our three million dollar Bureau of Engraving, Mr. Ralph, the director, on account of recent rumors regarding segregation, made the statement to some of the men who interviewed him that it was not his intention to separate in any way, shape or form the 4,000 Colored and white employes, and that things were to be conducted upon the same basis as when we were in the old building.

The Cowardly, Foolish Reason i This Is True.

Since that time, however, we learned that some of the girls of our own race interviewed the director and expressed their desire for separate dressing rooms, giving as their reasons that they had been insulted by the white girls.

Partitions Reared on This Excuse.

These girls continued their protest, to the disgust of the rest of us, and as a result of the whole, great partitions have been reared not only in the dressing rooms, where the trouble is said to have had its origin, but

In Every Wing of the Bureau.

What redress have we who are opposed to segregation, when members of our own race seem to prefer it?

Finest in the World.

This new money plant of Uncle Sam's, where are housed 4,000 employes, is declared by leading architects of the country to be the finest in the world.

No Lunch Room, Etc., Segregatior

The officials of the great bureau have provided on the top floor of the main section a large lunch room, complete in its appointments, and kitchen facilities with $10,000 worth of equipments. A lunch room for men and women each a hundred feet long has been provided. The management of these is in the hands of the employes. There are recreation promnades which we all designate as roof gardns, situated on the roofs of the two center wings, furnishing space for exercise and rest during the lunch hours. A section of each floor of the building has been set aside for wash and toilet rooms. The structure has been equipped with an entirely modern ventilating system. A large laundry for the benefit of the girls is located in the basement. In all of these last named there has been no hint of discrimination or segregation.

In point of magnificence, health and comfort, this building not only surpasses any government building in Washington, but is easily the finest in the world. You will be repaid and greatly benefited if you, in passing through or visiting Washington, will make a tour of this giant structure, where an army of girls and men make the silver and gold certificates which we all like so well to handle and hold

THE COLOR LINE IN POLITICS.

Wherever the Democratic Party is in power the color line is drawn.

President WOODROW WILSON has drawn the color line by removing nearly all the colored men from the big offices and supplanting them with white men. FURNISS, NAPIER, TYLER, HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON, WILLIAM H. LEWIS, JOHN E. BUSH, NATHAN ALEXANDER, General ROBERT SMALLS, JOSEPH E. LEE of Florida, Governor PINCHBACK, the grand old patriot, and many others have been removed and white men have been appointed in their places.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, segregated the colored employees of the Treasury Department, and even drew the color line against our women who were not allowed to use the same toilet rooms with the white women.

In the House of Representatives, February 23, 1914, Mr. EDWARDS, a democratic Congressman, introduced the following bill:

A BILL to segregate Government Employees of the White Race from those of African Blood or Descent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the heads of all executive departments shall issue all orders that may be necessary to secure in all branches of the service of the United States the SEGREGATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF THE WHITE RACE FROM THOSE OF AFRICAN BLOOD OR DESCENT in the performance of their services.

Sec. 2. That white clerks or employees shall not be required to occupy the same offices or workrooms with clerks or employees of African blood or descent; nor shall any white clerk or employee be placed under the orders, direction, or supervision of any person of African blood or descent.

Sec. 3. That in the Railway Mail Service of the Post Office Department white clerks shall not be ordered to duty in the same mail car with postal clerks of African blood or descent.

The U. S. House of Representatives removed all of the old and trusted colored employees, and even drew the color line in the restaurant in the House of Representatives where colored people had been served for time immemorial.

The democrats of the City of Baltimore passed a segregation law prohibiting colored citizens from purchasing in white localities.

The democrats of the State of Maryland passed a Jim Crow Car law and made three separate attempts to pass a distranchisement law, which were only defeated by the activity of Cardinal GIBBONS and the factional strife within the democratic party itself.

Every other democratic State south of MASON and DIXON'S line has a Jim Crow car law and a disfranchisement law.

There are however two Southern States which have no disfranchisement law or Jim Crow car law. They are Delaware and West Virginia, but both are REPUBLICAN.

Now turn your attention to New York. Judge DUGRO is running on the democratic ticket for Justice of the Supreme Court. It was he who laid down the dictum that a Negro did not suffer as much humiliation as a white man by false imprisonment.

How is that for drawing the color line, by a Judge of the Supreme Court, in a Northern State?

The democratic State Athletic Commissioner of the State of New York has ruled that no boxing contest or prize fight between a colored man and a white man can take place in this State. This ruling was made to prevent any Negro from hereafter winning a championship. Think of the color line being drawn in the prize ring by an officer of the State which produced ROSCOE CONKLING, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, GERRETT SMITH and other life-long champions of Civil Rights!

A democratic member of the legislature of this State introduced a bill preventing intermarriage between blacks and white in this State. It was a wanton and deliberate insult to every respectable colored man and colored woman in this community.

That Democrat is running on the ticket this year for re-election.

Shortly after the war and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the legislature of this State, a democratic member of the legislature introduced a resolution rescinding the ratification of this Amendment. It was supported by every democratic member of that body, excepting Hon. SMITH M. WEED, who was all his life long, a leading anti-Tammany democrat.

MOOSE MEN PAVING WAY

John M. Royall With District Leaders Laying Plans

For Big Campaign

WINS VICTORY AT UTICA

Aggressive Chairman of Cub-County Committee of National Progressives With Aid of Fighting Committee Working Hard to Strengthen Organization Which Will Completely Control Colored County Voters.

The Sub-County Committee of the National Progressive Party, which is the first organization created by a political party, which in time will give due recognition and power to the colored voters, is planning through its active and aggressive chairman, John M. Royall, the noted real estate man, an active campaign, which is to commence now for the Primary Election, which will be held Sept. 28. Under the guiding hand of Mr. Royall much has been accomplished since the organization was created through its Steering Committee, James C. Thomas, Sr Dr. A. S. Reed, Dr. Alexander A. Kellogg, W. Woodruff Shisum, John Q Moses, John E. Robinson and Mr. Royall. One of the splendid moves made by Mr. Royall, which is regarded as a big thing for the colored people, was his strong fight at the Utica Unofficial Convention, which resulted in having Jas. C. Thomas, Jr., put on the National Progressive Ticket as a Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN M. ROYALL.

The Active and Aggressive Chairman of Progressive Sub-County Committee.